INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
16

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 293. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1930.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY OF THE INDIA SOCIETY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER TO U. P. GOVT.

GOVT.'S PREPARATION

Alleged Secret Circulars To Provinces

(From Our Political Correspondent.)

In local political circles there are strong rumours current that the Government of India has circularised to the Provincial Governments to keep ready to meet any situation that may develop.

It is reported that secret orders have been issued to mobilise all the disbanded temporary police force engaged last year and the recent tenders for lathis reported to have been placed are it is freely said, meant to keep the force in full trim.

Open disgust is manifested at the way Government has taken advantage of the "Gentleman's Agreement" to sabotage the Congress organisations in the different parts of the country, when the latter had scrupulously adhered to the very letter of that agreement even, in many cases, at the risk of being charged with betrayal.

FLEET STREET SEES RED IN INDIA

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Stevens' murder has become the talk in political circles here, although the man-in-the-street is indifferent and unconcerned. According to the latest information available the Conservatives are taking the fullest advantage of the murder to bring pressure upon the Government not to modify the Bengal Ordinances as contemplated under Liberal and Labour pressure. On the contrary pressure is being brought on the Government to inaugurate a regime of virtual Martial Law in different provinces commencing with smaller places, viz, Andhra and Bezwada and ending with the Punjab and in places like Ahmdeabad and Bombay. It is understood that Bombay is left last as the commencement of a regime of Martial Law in that city would have an adverse effect in the world owing to Bombay's importance in the international life.

ORDINANCE REGIME JUSTIFIED

The morning papers except the "Daily Herald" are making capital out of Mr. Steven's murder and justify the Ordinances. They do not accept the plea of the Indian people that the Ordinances gave further impetus to the revolutionaries. The opinion is expressed that the Ordinances are not sufficiently enforced. Supplementing the arguments favouring repression Gandhiji's reported Italian interview declaring the intention to revive the Boycott is given prominence in the "Morning Post."

Introducing the interview to its readers the paper says: "Having now left the European shores Gandhi has left behind the interviews threatening hostility and open opposition to the British. We ask the British public to note the studied insolence and arrogance of the words used by Gandhi. Yet this agitator who publicly avows the intention to sweep everything British out of India, has fawned upon British ministers. They knew when they recently entertained him Gandhi glorified the murderers of British officials while deploring the murder. The present negotiation policy is an encouragement to crime. The simple way to discourage murders and to protect British officials and loyal subjects is the end of all reforms until crimes cease and order is restored."

ATTACK ON JAWAHARLAL.

The second argument for the mailed first rule is based on the U. P. Government's memoran-

(Continued on page 7.)

ALLEGED SECRET ORDERS BY OFFICIALS TO CRUSH CONGRESS

Govt. Have Broken The Truce

JAWAHARLAL REPUDIATES ALLEGATIONS

"Problem Of U. P. Is Of Hungry Mouths And Half-naked Skeletons."

CONGRESS WILL NOT BETRAY PEASANTS.

Scenes reminiscent of the Civil Disobedience Movement of last year were witnessed on the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening, when the Congress President, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a huge public meeting.

Thousands of citizens of Bombay including hundreds of women assembled on the Azad Maidan to hear the Congress leaders, and listened to the speeches with rapt attention.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the gathering on the general situation in the country, while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru acquainted the audience with the agrarian situation in the United Provinces.

Both the Sardar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru refuted the charge of the Government that the Congress was responsible for the breach of the Delhi Truce. They laid the blame at the door of the Government who they declared was out to crush the Congress by issuing Ordinances.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, who presided said that when he and Pandit Jawaharlal arrived in Bombay and till they decided to hold the meeting they were not aware of the two incidents that had taken place. One of them was the murder of an I.C.S. officer in Bengal and the other was the promulgation of an Ordinance for the U. P. He was pained to learn of the incident in Bengal, more so because it was alleged to have been committed by Indian women. He did not know what was the reason that made them loose their mental equilibrium. Every Congressman—and the majority of Indians were Congressmen—would condemn that action as it was opposed to the creed of the Congress. Such incidents resulted in creating bad blood and he deplored that at least in one part of Bengal conditions were such as helped to create bad blood.

MATTER THAT SHOULD PROVOKES THOUGHT.

The incident, said the Congress President, was such as should make both the people and the Government think over it. The Government, however powerful they might be, should consider coolly and try to find out what it was that made even women in this country so impatient and desperate as to cast away their natural modesty and resort to such an act. But whether the Government took a notice of it or not Indians should not give up the path of non-violence that they had once adopted and should not do any act which would be a blot on their civilization.

PLIGHT OF KISANS.

Referring to the conditions in the U. P. the Sardar said that the plight of the Kisans was so terrible that they were not in a position to pay the claims made on them. It was none of their fault. Natural causes had reduced them to that state. Even high Government officials of that province had admitted the need of remission. But they wanted to have the right for themselves to say the last word on that matter. They denied the claim of the Congress to intervene on behalf of the Kisans and that was the cause of the present trouble. The Congress did not claim the right for itself. It was ever prepared to refer the matter to impartial arbitration. The Government did not accept the offer either. But a Government which persistently refused to listen to the voice of the people was doomed.

GOVT. SELF-EXPOSED.

Proceeding the speaker said that if the people had any voice in the Government of the country it would not have accepted the ruinous currency policy which was forcing the poorest of the poor to sell what little gold they had. A Government having the least regard for the people would have stopped that drain on the wealth and resources of the country. Again a Government alive to the interests of the people would not have flouted the united opinion of the Assembly and imposed fresh taxation running into crores of rupees, on the people who were already overtaxed. The odious Salt tax against which the country waged a relentless was last year was actually increased by 25 per cent and that was enough to expose the Government's failure to observe the Truce term.

THE U. P. ORDINANCE.

Speaking about the latest Ordinance in the U. P. the Congress President observed that it would have been better if instead of continuing the farce of the Legislatures the Government had done away with them and declared that the country would be ruled by Ordinances alone which would be issued according to the whims of the Great Moghul at Delhi. That would at least save the country much of the expenditure. The Bengal Ordinance was issued on the pretext that there was terrorism in Bengal, but there was no such excuse in the case of the U. P. and yet the U.P. Ordinance was so drastic that even the sins of children were to be visited on the parents and guardians and the Press throughout the country was to be victimised.

CONGRESS WANTS ONLY JUSTICE.

The Congress demands nothing more than sheer justice and even now he (speaker) was prepared to place the case before any impartial judge—even Lord Irwin—and to accept his decision on the point as to which party had committed a breach of the Delhi Truce. The speaker emphasised that it was the Government who had been guilty of a breach and not the Congress. In their statement the U. P. Government complained of circulars issued by Congress officials asking the Congress organisations to keep themselves ready for any emergency. That was not a breach of the Truce. Because the Congress had never signed any document to the effect that they would disband their forces.

MEANINGLESS CHARGE.

Then the Congress was accused of preparing for a fight. That was a charge which could not be maintained for a moment. He asked what preparations had the Congress to make. Had they to order thousands of lathis or could

(Continued on page 7.)

CHINESE STUDENTS ON WAR PATH

Wrath At Alleged Betrayal Of League

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Nanking.—Infuriated by the supposed surrender of China's case by Chinese representatives in the League's Manchurian discussions, 600 Peking students wrecked the Foreign Office buildings and thereafter smashed the windows of the Central Party's Headquarters and disarmed the police.

When the students were refused an interview with the newly resigned President Chiang Kai Shek, they assaulted Chenmingshu, the Chairman of Kwantung Provincial Government. Students still surround the party headquarters where the Government is in session.—Reuter.

Invasion Of Nanking Abandoned

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Nanking.—The students dispersed at mid-day after five arrested persons had been released.

Excitement lessened somewhat with the news that the further body of 30,000 students from Shanghai had temporarily abandoned their projected invasion of Nanking.—Reuter.

LINSEN SUCCEEDS CHIANG

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Nanking.—Mr. Linsen, President of the Legislative Department, has become the Acting President of the Republic in succession to Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek.

Mr. Linsen is aged 61. He was educated in China and America. He returned to China after the 1911 Revolution and became Senator in the First Parliament.—Reuter.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL ANSWERS THE CHARGE

"We Cannot Allow Congress To Weaken And Wither Away"

OFFICIALS' MISLEADING PROPAGANDA.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru characterised the lengthy apologia of the Government of the United Provinces, for the Ordinance as being "full of false statements and mendacious propaganda," to a "Chronicle" representative in an interview.

"What was sought to be done in the name of violence in Bengal has been done openly to crush an admittedly peaceful movement in the United Provinces. ..... The answer to it will, no doubt, be given by the Working Committee and the U. P. P. C. C. at the proper time". Thus declared the Pandit in regard to the Ordinance.

WE WON'T ALLOW CONGRESS TO WEAKEN.

"We have openly and publicly tried to strengthen our Congress organisation to train volunteers and to keep ready for all emergencies. No secret was made about it and it is amazing that any one could imagine that we would allow our great organisation to weaken and wither away before our object was achieved".

REITERATION OF FAITH.

Panditji repudiated the allegations made against him. "I am a Socialist and my views are well-known, but the statements attributed to me are entirely wrong so far as I am concerned and even more so, in so far as they apply to the Congress."

Panditji said:

The full text of the new U. P. Ordinance has not reached us yet but the extracts that have appeared in the Press are enough to make us appreciate and admire the thoroughness with which the job has been done by the Government.

What was sought to be done in the name of violence in Bengal has been done openly to crush an admittedly peaceful movement in the U. P. The whole press of India is made to suffer for the sins of the U. P. Congress Committee;

and reversing the Biblical precept, the sins of the children shall be visited on their fathers and guardians. It is not for an individual like me to say much at this stage regarding the Ordinance.

The answer to it will, no doubt be given by the Working Committee and the U. P. P. C. C. at the proper time.

It is interesting to note that the Government issued the Ordinance almost at the exact hour when Gandhiji sailed from Europe.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

It is stated that the U. P. Government has attached a very lengthy apologia to the ordinance. A long apology was no doubt needed to explain away the mess which the Government had made of the agrarian situation. I shall hold myself in patience till the eleven and half pages of printed foolscap which the U. P. Government has hurled on an unfortunate public, reach me.

But what little of it has already appeared in the press makes it clear that the U. P. Government's statement is full of false statements and mendacious propaganda. Copious extracts are given from circulars and private letters which the Government pilfered in transit.

We have nothing to hide but it is interesting to note how Government have been behaving in regard to private correspondence even during the period of truce.

NO SECRET ABOUT IT.

Govennment state that we started the 'No-tax' movement five days after the Delhi Pact. This is an absolutely false statement and any one who has been following developments since March must know it is so. We have openly and publicly tried to strengthen our Congress organisation, to train volunteers and to keep ready for all emergencies. No secret was made of this and it is amazing that any one could imagine that we would allow our great organisation to weaken and wither away before our object was achieved. But so far as the 'No-tax' movement was concerned there was no question of it till last October when the new demands for the current Fasli Year were announced.

Previous to this we went out of our way to induce the peasantry to pay what they could, although we saw with an acute the sufferings of the agriculturists. Even when the new demands were decided upon without any reference to the peasantry or the Congress, we tried our utmost to find a way out by writing to and offering to meet the representa-

(Continued on Page 7.)

POLICE RAID ANAND BHAVAN.

Ordinance Raj Let In Motion In Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The police carried out searches this afternoon under the New Ordinance at a number of places in the city.

Among the places searched were Anand Bhawan, Swaraj Bhawan, the District and Town Congress Offices and the Abhudaya Press from where some no-rent campaign hand-bills are said to have been taken away as also some other literature.

Anand Bhawan was practically untenanted as Pandit Jawaharlal and his wife are away.

Mr. R. S. Pandit arrived while the police were searching the premises.

Enquiries show that the searches were carried out by Mr. Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S., and Assistant Superintendent of Police. Information being received by Mr. R. S. Pandit, son-in-law of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru by telephone, he at once went over to Anand Bhuvan and asked to be shown the search warrant.

It is stated that the warrant was under the Criminal Procedure Code to search the Congress Office at Anand Bhuvan and objection having been taken that there was no such office there, the police went away and returned with another warrant, said to be under the new Ordinance, to search Pandit Jawaharlal's office for any matter connected with the no-rent campaign.—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN RAE BARELI

(From A Correspondent.)

RAE BARELI, Dec. 13.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has instructed the Rae Bareli District Congress Committee to disregard and disobey when necessary section 144 Criminal P. C. applied to the Rae Bareli Congressmen. Some of the most organised villages have been brought under section 12A of Oudh Rent Act, which means that the Government will realise the rent with the help of armed Police.

U. P. COUNCIL AND ORDINANCE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council, as a result of the publication of the Ordinance regarding no-rent agitation in the United Provinces a motion was put forward by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani as a protest against the Ordinance. After hearing speakers on behalf of the Government, the House decided not to press the motion.

Mr. Blunt, Finance Member, and Nawab Sir Muzamilullah Khan, Home Member, both assured the House that the Ordinance would be used in the most restricted sense only to combat no-rent campaign and for no other purpose. Government would use the wide powers bestowed by the Ordinance in manner judicious enough as not to offend public opinion and instructions to that effect had already been issued to District Officers.—A.P.

SCHOOL GIRL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS ARRESTED.

Comilla House Raids.

VISITORS TO DACCA SEARCHED ON ARRIVAL.

COMILLA, Dec. 15.

Kamini Datta who was arrested yesterday was released on bail.

Prafulla Brahma, a local school girl and two college students Bibhuti Bose and Sisir Shome have been arrested. A number of houses were searched last night. Nothing incriminating is said to be found.—A. P.

PASSENGERS SEARCHED AT DACCA.

DACCA, Dec. 15.

The news of the murder of Mr. Stevens has caused great indignation amongst citizens here. Since this morning all incoming passengers are being searched, women passengers being searched by women.—A. P.

MAIL BAG ROBBERY.

MADARIPUR, Dec. 15.

During the early hours of yesterday morning a mail runner of the Narla Post Office was shot on the arm while on the way to the steamer station. The assailants decamped with the mail bag. No arrests have yet been made.—A. P.

BOMB AT MAGISTRATE'S BUNGALOW

PATNA, Dec. 15.

A report has been received here that a bomb was thrown at the Bungalow of Mr. A. R. Toplis, District Magistrate of Bhagalpur, three days ago. Nobody was injured. Fragments of the exploded bomb and another live bomb were found in the compound of the bungalow.—A. P.

TIPEERAH COLLECTOR'S FUNERAL

COMILLA, Dec. 15.

The funeral of Mr. C. G. B. Stevens, Magistrate and Collector of Tipeerah, took place this morning with full military honours at the local cemetery, Chaplain from Chittagong officiating. The Commissioner of Chittagong Division, District Officials and a large number of non-officials attended the ceremony. Local courts and educational institutions are closed to-day.—A. P.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Reports from Feni and Brahmanbaria have been received to the effect that meetings have been held there condemning terrorist activities and expressing profound grief at the murder of a popular officer.—A. P.

POLICE RAID HOTEL

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Last night, the police raided a Hindu hotel near the Railway Station and recovered five pistols and some bullets from a cupboard and arrested three young men. One young man was arrested later from a place outside the hotel. It is stated that a young Bengali, who had rented in the hotel is absconding.—A.P.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR CALLED BACK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Tokio.—Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, has been instructed to return to Japan to take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the New Cabinet.—Reuter.

SALE OF LABRADOR

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Halifax. (Nova Scotia).—The Newfoundland Government has officially offered to sell Labrador to Canada, according to Sir William Coaker, a member of the Newfoundland Cabinet, who added that Government had refused the proposals from German interests for 99 years' lease of Labrador.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0.
6 Months	.. Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	.. Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	.. Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

Single Copy, One Anna.
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	.. Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0.
Half-Yearly	.. 3-8	Rs. 4-8.

Foreign:

Yearly	.... Rs. 12.
Half-Yearly	.... Rs. 6

Payment strictly in advance.

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED.—For Abbyssinia one MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Flour Mills working by Hydraulic Power. Only those experienced should apply with certificates to: M. M. BUXABHOY & CO., Sarang St. Post Box No. 627, Bombay 3.
A R6399

WANTED—OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS to extend their Engineering qualifications through correspondence. Diplomas awarded. The ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Registered) Sukkur (Sind).
A R6425

WANTED—English Gujarati knowing experienced Office CLERK. Apply sharp to Box No. 1303. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6413

WANTED—An ASSISTANT for Private House work. Pay Rs. 30/- with free lodging and boarding. Security needed. Apply with two Rupees, which will be returned if not approved. KUSUMKANT SHANTI NIBAO. Poori (B. N. Ry.)
A. S6421.

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS and AGENTS throughout Central India and Berar for a very Progressive Life Office with strong National Directorate. Liberal salary, commission and bonus for guaranteed business. Apply M. R. JHULKA, Jhuna Topkhana, INDORE.
A R 6337 A

WANTED—AGENTS at every district for the sale of best quality Cork-tipped and plain Indian Cigarettes. For terms and particulars, please apply to Messrs. THE CIGARETTE SUPPLIERS' SYNDICATE, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.
A 6063

WANTED—AGENTS for Curative Tea, most effective remedy for Diseases. Quick salable, great demand please apply KULKARNI BROS. (SOLE AGENTS India and Burma) UJJAIN C.I."
A R6369

WANTED—By The Neptune Assurance Co., Ltd., highly spoken by the press and public respectable and energetic YOUNG MEN and LADIES to work as an organiser, interested in the industrial Insurance business for the masses, in every district on handsome commission and pay. Successful workers will be promoted to position of Branch Secretary on consolidated salary ranging from Rs. 150 to 250. New schemes recently introduced by Mr. G. S. Marathey, eminent actuary of India, should enable keen men and ladies to write large volumes of business without difficulty. Apply:—78, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R6406

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPIST, CASHIERS, INSPECTORS, OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT. Apply with two annas stamps, SUPERINTENDENT BUSINESS, Chamber, Delhi.
A R6412

WANTED—Experineced YOUNG LADY, knowing Hindustani for an Office to sell American figures packets thrice a week. Salary Re. 1 per day of employment, 10-30 to 6-30. Apply immediately Box No. 1306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6424

WANTED—Lady Steno Typist, Lady Doctor, Qualified Nurses, European, Anglo-Indian Dancer, Educated Tutoress, Hindu Lady Companion, Governess (Music), Cook. Apply immediately ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
A R6427

WANTED—FOR OVERSEAS—CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, Sub-Permanent Way-Inspectors, Assistant Surgeons, Erecting shop chargemen, Linotype Machine Operators and erectors. And for Bombay Salesmen (hardware experience) general and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing and electricians. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road.
A R6428

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—Big GODOWN 71' x 13' at Tamakuwala Mala, Old Modi Khana. Inquire GOVINDJI RUTTONSEE, Receiver, 10, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Tel: 20463.
C R6383

TO LET by contract, the following Buildings MEMONI BLDG., near Parsi Satue, Parmanand Bldg near French Bridge PAKMODIA Bldg., near J. J. Hospital. Apply Box No. 1301 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6403

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED A second hnd FINISHING and ZIGGER MACHINE. Apply MANAGER, The MATHRADAS MILLS, Delisle Road Bombay.
T R6231

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special adrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

Profession

SOLVE YOUR WORRIES.

CONSULT THE GREAT WONDERFUL Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY to solve your difficulties, worries and diseases For Rs. 5 he will read and give spiritual answers in writing for three questions on your paper, while returning in your pocket. Now he is in WAKEFIELD HOUSE, Ballard Estate, opposite New Custom House, Bombay.

(Questions by post please give your approximate age and on Saturdays ask for his spiritual rates. Phone 23350).
P. R6341.

NEW YORK COTTON SPECIALIST PROF. SHROFF gives one "Special" cotton forecast. Charge Rs. 25, if incorrect Rs. 5, penalty given opposite Pigeonstand, 5, Mint Road, 3rd Floor. Time 1 to 8.
P R 6420

Motors and Accessories

ONE 4 Tons Deuby MOTOR LORRY, recently overhauled in good working order. See DINSHAW MISTRY, Parel Road, Cross Lane, close to Byculla Goods Yard.
N R6419

Property Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUILDING on locality Girgaum or Hornby Road of value Rs. 75,000/- to one lakh Rupees. Please apply to Box No. 1298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6393

Property For Sale

A WELL-EQUIPPED, RUNNING DISPENSARY FOR SALE in a good locality. Apply Box No. 1304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6417

FOR SALE—THE FACTORY AND PROPERTIES of the Western India Glass Works Ltd. (in liquidation) situated at Sant Road (B. B & C. I.) eminently suitable for glass, enamel, soap, oils, leather, cement, tiles and match industries. For particulars please see or apply to R. K. KANGA, 6 Colaba Causeway, Bombay
T R6409

Trade Announcement.

FREE—Purchasers of Practically Tries Formulas for Rs. 1/4. Can easily earn Rs. 50 to 75 per month. Diet and Prescription book of Mrutajeevan, sovereign remedy for all diseases free: RAVIKSHAR DEPOT, Governorpeta, Bezwada.
T R6333

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

At the request of intending Pilgrims and also to enable others to take full advantage of the X'mas holidays, this Company will run a special steamer s.s. "HIRAVATI", leaving Bombay at 6 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and arrive Panjim about 11 a.m. the following morning. The same steamer will sail from Panjim, 6 p.m. and arrive Bombay 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant. No difficulty is likely to be experienced in visiting the Shrine and returning the same day.

Cabin passengers will be booked at the Company's Office, 120, Frere Road. Bookings for Upper and Lower Class will be carried out at the Ferry Wharf. RETURN TICKETS FOR UPPER & LOWER CLASSES ARE AVAILABLE UPTO 15TH JANUARY, 1932.

Bombay, 15th December, 1931.
4077

NOTICE.

From the 1st January, 1932, our Office address will be:
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
(3rd Floor),
231, Hornby Road, Fort.
LANGLEY & CO.,
Western India Cotton Co., Ltd.,
(Agents: Langley & Co.).
P 6423

MOTOR SERVICE FOR GOA EXPOSITION

Efficient MOTOR SERVICE shall be running daily from Belgaum and Londa Stations to coming pilgrims at ST. FRANCIS XAVIER-OLD GOA to the following timings:—

From Belgaum to Goa at 10-30 A. M.
From Londa to Goa at 3-30 P.M. (For Bangalore, Madras and Mysore passengers).

SPECIAL BUSES can be arranged at short notice of 24 hours. For particulars apply to:—
R. G. CHAVAN & SONS,
BELGAUM.
R6355

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, pay Rs. 60-5-100 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance, applications with testimonials stating age, caste, etc. should reach before 23-12-1931.

(Sd.) V. M. DURVE
Chairman,
Sanitary Committee,
Kalyan Municipality.
Kalyan Municipal Office,
Dated 13th December, 1931.
4058

Public Notices.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

About 300 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in Public Auction at Fraserpet on 27th January, 1932, at 1 p.m.

Fraserpet is 56 miles from Mysore on the Mysore-Mercara Road.

For further particulars, please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara.
Mercara,
10th December, 1931.
4074

THE CHHOI SILK MILLS CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per share (free of Income tax) will be paid on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th November, 1931, on and after Wednesday, the 16th December, 1931 between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.

For The Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
267, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 9th December, 1931.
4068

S. S. TOTTORI MARU.

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 15th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing eShed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULHUSSEIN NOORBHOY MADRASWALLA, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ANY PERSON having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at, 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if, any, will be considered as waaived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of partly quit and ground rent Land or Ground and partly Sanadi land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Yacoob Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 square yards or thereabouts (of which 142 square yards are quit and ground rent and 63 square yards are sanadi) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under last Rent Roll No. 9382 and New Laughton's Survey No. 4536 and Cadastral Survey No. 4326, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7919 and formerly Street Nos. 101, 103, 105, 107 and 109 and now 19, 21, 23, and 25 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage (a moiety whereof belongs to the said hereditaments and premises) and beyond that by the property of Kika Dossa, on or towards the West and South by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by Yacub Street aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of December 1931
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4079

HELLS ANGELS

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All they want is each other—and The King of Crime forbids it.
GARY COOPER and SYLVIA SIDNEY.
IN
"CITY STREETS"
A man and a woman who fight for love—with their lives menaced every moment.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Nautical Musical Melange
IN
WHY SAILORS LEAVE HOME?"
featuring
LESLIE FULLER
The adventures of a sailor who blunders into a Harem.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
"THE LOVE PARADE"
The Roguish Love-Story of a Queen.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 16-12-31 at 8-30
MANAPMAN
SATURDAY, 19-12-31 at 8-30
"SWAYAMWAR"
SUNDAY, 20-12-31 at 3 p.m.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"
Plan Open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 19th DECEMBER.
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S FIRST TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI
Shakuntala
With Mr. Asrafkhan (of "Malavpati-Munj" Fame) Miss Naju Begam of Punjab, Miss Zebunissa & Mr. Prabhashanker
AT WEST-END TALKIES (Lamington Road.

SECOND WEEK
It rings with Romance
It is Fragrant with Love
It breathes bravery
A STIRRING EPISODE FROM
MAHABHARATA
NOW ON THE SCREEN
Veer Abhimanyu
SAGAR MOVIETONE
all Talking Picture
Cast JAL, ZUBEIDA, ZILLOO, YAKUB, SANGUTA.
Directed by Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

SEVENTH and LAST WEEK
KRISHNA TONE.
HARISCHANDRA
DON'T MISS THIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY
SEE TO-NIGHT
and during this week
Time: 4, 7-15 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
Coming
CHINTAMANI
Next Saturday.
Also coming
HEER-RANJHA
Shortly.

THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK
IMPERIAL MOVIE-TONE'S ALL TALKING, SINGING DANCING PICTURE.
ANANGSENA
Featuring
Master VITHAL, ZILLOO
with
ZOHRA, HADI, JAGDISH.
ANANGSENA
Shows at: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Next Saturday
BHARAT MOVIETONE
SUPER PRODUCTION.
CHINTAMANI
A RINGING ROMANCE OF ANCIENT TIMES
Featuring
Miss SHANTA KUMARI
and
Mr. KASHINATH
100 o/o TALKIE DRAMA
COMING FROM SATURDAY NEXT.
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE GOODS, FIGURES, STATUES, FOUNTAINS ETC. SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 17th instant at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in different lots at their rooms valuable marble goods such as figures of St. Anthony Sacred Heart, Lady of Lourdes, Krishna, Venus de Milo, Laxmi, Saraswati, Joan of Arc and others, also statues, fountain, lamp-shade, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

The above is on view.
BENNETT & CO.

PLANCHETT.
Wonderful message recording instrument. It is a proved fact that it writes messages when questions are put according to rules. You receive the answers quite all-right. Price Rs. 3-4 each. Big Size superior quality copper rated Rs. 5.
GHOST MIRROR BOX.
A wonderful box. See the appearances of your departed friends and relatives. Get your difficulties solved. Know your stolen objects. Get enlightened about your past, present and future. Develou clairvoyance and exalted vision. Price with direction Rs. 2-8 only. Superior quality Rs. 5 each with 4 dials in square box.
THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE.
(E. C.) Dacca (Bengal).

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., ML., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.
R6377

LOST OR IMPAIRED VITALITY RESTORED DIABETES EXPERT.
SECURE A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE in cases of Lost Vitality and Diabetes. Consult me in person if possible; otherwise, write stating your age, married or single, occupation, and a brief history of your case. Strictly confidential.
Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.
Full particulars from:—
DR. JEAN F. STRANDGARD,
(Late of Berlin & Vienna),
Suite 37, HOTEL MAJESTIC,
BOMBAY, FROM THE 13TH

FREE GIFT!
DIARY 1932
366 pages—one day a page
Apply with Four Annas postage stamps.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road,
Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

BEAUTY LOTION
BARGAINS, BEWITCHING, BLOOMING, BONNY, BODY, and
BRUSHES, BARBARIAN, BLURING BLISTERING, BOILS.

CASH REWARD Rs. 500

(A Beauty's Boon).

A unique scientific inveition of our BEAUTY LOTION. It ensures a never fading Beauty and an ever charming face. ENDOWS HELEN'S Beauty to a Gipsy. Its constant use removes all wrinkles, ugly stains, scars, Boil Marks, Pimples Pox dips and other spots from the skin and renders it delicate tender and velvetine. It wards of prickly-heats, roughness etc. No puff or powder necessary. Its bleaching effect has well been tried in England on mice and crows before placing into the market. A trial will convince you. You yourself will be struck with the astonishing improvement in your features and charms. The brilliance and luster of your face shall be an attraction all around you. A cash price of Rs. 500, shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Men or any of the public who proves the inefficiency of Wonderful invention.

Price Rs. 2, only.

EUROPEAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
Post Box. No. 9, Lahore.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to your old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

READ
THE
"INDIAN DAILY MAIL"
Every Evening
IT IS
YOUR PAPER

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX WITHOUT DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

AN INIQUITUOS PROPOSAL

(By SARABHAI PRATAPRAL)

Shorter hours cannot make out a case for decreased allowance, in considering the question of double shifts, on the following grounds among others. In the first place the timorous interest concerned. May be reminded of the decision of the mill owners themselves on the issue. They had conferred together for days on end and had arrived at the conclusion that short working of the mills will comparatively be more costly due to the overhead charges which will have to run unabated all the same. Similar has has been the experience of the mills in Lancashire where the agreed percentage (80 or 84) per cent) of mills could not be secured for the general consent for working short hours. Besides it has been found on fullest investigation of the problem that less hours of work affords desirable periods to labour for rest and recuperation which make for increased efficiency for the worker and in volume production, resulting in. The conclusion has been admitted by all progressive countries and has been adopted by the International Labour Leagues and Federations and Conferences.

A HUMANE PROPOSAL.

No Government therefore would penalise shorter hours of work. Since it has been decided to be necessary an humanitarian and economic grounds. Further no government could be behind, besides its psychological advantages, to the growing profits of the industry on which assessment of taxes and rates would fetch more revenue and which would tend for added employment eventuating in an increase of the National Dividend.

One important Association in the mofussil has considered the issue of higher allowance as very important but would wait for further approaching the the Government for a month more during which they would enquire about the practice prevailing in other (foreign) countries! It is certainly regrettable that the Association has not yet felt assured of the tremendous encouragement given to the indigenous industries by all progressive States. One should consider this ignorance justified when one visualises the absence of and reluctance for encouragement by the State in India to schemes for improving textile technique.

THE BRITISH WAY.

However, the formula evolved by Mr. Snowden when Chancellor of the Exchequer may go a great way to dispel doubts as to the obligations of the State towards national industries. While raising the taxes Mr. Snowden explained that "dealing with the increase in the standard rate of Income Tax from shilling 4|6 to 5 in the pound for the year 1931|32. Industry would be compensated by relief of roughly the same amount by means of a special increase on the existing allowance for depreciations of Plant and Machinery."

WILL INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOLLOW IT?

Will the Indian Government act up to the precedent of so substantial a support to its industries by Great Britain? Will the Government here accord the same restorative inspiration of fresh vitality to India's aspiration for industrialisation? Or would it keep to their tradition apathy? Before closing the subject for the Nonce opinion in the matter may be arrayed here for further support of the demand made by the Chamber in December 1930.

EXPERT OPINION.

Economist (July 18, page 12.) "As the company's machinery plant etc., is one year nearer the scrap heap no statement of the year's results can be anything but an exaggeration which does not include some allowance for the "wearing out" of capital assets in the Process of earning profits.

The manager of the Asarwa Mills is of the opinion that:—Depreciation to machinery during night shift is greater than during day shifts owing to less attention to oiling and cleansing. He therefore would urge that the allowance for the two shifts should be more than double. The Law is iniquitous if the Government would collect additional income-tax on increased profits of double shift and would refuse depreiation allowances for the said profitable working", 2-3-31.

The Manager of the Calico Mills opines: "If the mahinery runs in double shift and depreciation is allowed only 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent or more the company would be put o loss to the extent of the amount of Income-tax and Super-tax on at least 5 per cent of the cost of machinery every year. This would mean that the company has lost the amount by paying income and super-taxes on 50 per cent of the cost of machinery in 10 years"

And besides the rating scale of the assessment would be higher on profits if no deduction by appropriation for greater depreciation is allocated and allowed. Need one say more?

PSYCHOLOGY OF "BUY BRITISH"

Will It Develop A Main Street Mentality?

The annual dinner of the Manchester Society of Chartered Accountants was held at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, with the president, Mr. E. O. Mosley in the chair. This is the jubilee year of the society, and the occasion was celebrated by the president, on behalf of the members, handing to Mr. H. Lancelot H. Hill, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund, a cheque for £164 17s. In doing so, Mr. Mosley said be believed they were the oldest provincial society, and mentioned the names of the three original members who were still alive, Messrs. J. Lunt (Manchester), W. Kevan (Bolton), and T. Pilling (Manchester), the last of whom was present at the dinner and responded.

Mr. T. D. Barlow (President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), in proposing the toast of "The Institute," said he had never been able to subscribe to the enthusiasm which many people felt at our departure from the gold standard. A day or two after the decision was taken he was on the Continent, and was brought into contact in Switzerland and Germany with representatives of prominent foreign banks. He would never forget the devastating effect of the departure from the gold standard in so far as it expressed itself in the appearance and words of those gentlemen and he was perfectly sure that a body like the Institute of Chartered Accountants would never subscribe with enathusiasm to any policy which involved this mulcting of creditors of 25 per cent of their debts.

He did not suggest that there was not another aspect to this question from the industrialist's point of view. Considering the difficulties he had had to meet in the last few ears, the fact that reality had been brought into the situation was some advantage. That day he had attended a meeting of the Lancashire Industrial Development Council, and when he saw the enthusiasm with which the projects entetertained by that body were received by the assembly he had to admit, somewhat pessimistic as he was, to the recognition of a new spirit of enthusiasm growing up in this country.

He did not think, however, it had ever been adequaqtely appreciated what it had meant to the world to have this market as a perfectly free depot in which to offer their products, and what it would mean to the world when that ceased. The effect of England's going off the gold standard was far more far-reaching than in its effect on this country alone; and it was quite impossible to predict what was going to happen as the result.

Psychologically, also, in certain respects, he thought the effect was not going to be altogether satisfactory. When he saw the emphasis laid on this "Buy British campaign he was a little alarmed as to whether we were not going to develop the mentality of a small middle-western American town. He was afraid that that spirit was going to grow. He thought it was inevitable, and in many ways right, but he felt that in its baser aspects it was a spirit we had to try to resist in some respects.

The work of a body like the Lancashire Industrial Development Council, far more than the general effect of legislation, tariffs and so forth, would be to develop a great number of new industries in this country, and above all they would be industries specifically directed to the home market. We should not need the large-scale industries we had relied on too much, and he hoped that would mean, so far as the accountants were concerned, that they would find new clients.

Mr. Lancelot Hill, responding, said that the time for shutting up the public, investors, and trade into three water-tight compartments had gone. Those 3 classes of the community were interdependent, and without mutual confidence they would all suffer. "Our duty as an institute," he said, "extends beyond the boundaries of our particular clients, and, in so far as it does not conflict with their interests, we should, I believe, urge the disclosure of such information in regard to their affairs as will restore in the public, and in investors, such confidence in the commercial world as will secure their support and respect."

He continued: "It may be truly argued that in certain instances disclosure of certain information would be disastrous to business. In such cases we must realise that the accounts are the accounts of the directors. We have no power to insist upon details being given which the directors, in their wisdom, honestly believe would be detrimental to a company's best interests. Personal- and far between, but when directors decide to withhold information for any reason, and the lack of such information may cause the accounts of a concern to mislead or give a wrong impression, we must observe courage in our functions and take such action as will at least justify the public and investors in their belief that our institute can be relied upon to protect them."

STERLING FOR THE EMPIRE

Barclays Chairman On Currency

Mr. Frederdick C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., in an address on "Currency" to the Institute of Actuaries in Staple Inn Hall said that it was impossible for this country to hold its position either as a financial or industrial centre while the internal level of prices was higher than the external level. All the facts suggested that the effect of our currency management had been to prevent the adjustment of our prices to world prices.

Speaking internationally, almost every country in the world now managed, and had for some years past managed, its currency to a greater extent than formerly, and the present world conditions, arising largely out of the great fall in commodity prices, did not point to the success but to the failure of that management. So great, in fact, had been the failure that at the present time economic conditions in almost every country in the world were in a state of flux. These conditions emphasised the need for a gradual and general return to some system which involved a greater degree of automatic currency control, subject to sound principles, such as was afforded by our pre-war currency system, and, as far as possible, relying upon the import and export of gold for the provision of the necessary elasticity.

Discussing the difficulties which stood in the way of an immediate return to a system the working of which more nearly approached the pre-war gold standard. Mr. Goodenough said there were the difficulties which were due to the present maldistribution of the world's stock of gold to the unwillingness of all gold standard countries to allow gold movements to exert their normal influence upon the credit structure, to the trade barriers which not only militated against the freer circulation of the world's goods but also prevented the greater stabilisation of world prices. There was also the question of war debts and reparations.

AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM.

"The problem, therefore, of our currency system and the return to more automatic control, as well as of the return to the gold standard," he said, "form part of an international problem in the settlement of which almost all the great countries in the world would have to co-operate if success is to be secured."

Pending such co-operation, this country must continue with a managed currency, but the difficulties connected with such a currency, would be greatly lessened through our own domestic actions. He believed that a managed currency would be a necessity for a considerable time to come.

"I think that if, through the better management of our internal affairs, we maintain the stability of the pound sterling, its return to gold may take place automatically as the result of the gradual improvement in world conditions. It should be clearly understood that outside influences should not be permitted to affect the considered decision of the Bank of England in fulfilling the part which it would be required to play."

People often wished to know, Mr. Goodenough said, why it was considered necessary to link our currency to gold, even although gold was no longer in circulation, and why we could not adjust our exchange differences by means of gold payments, irrespective of any metallic backing for the currency. The answer was simple. It was because that by linking the currency to gold, there was set up a self-adjusting relationship between the currency and world prices, which was essential for any country subject to the same economic conditions as ourselves. We could not expect to be able to carry on foreign trade, whether within the British Commonwealth of Nations or with foreign countries, for any continuous period of time unless the external purchasing power of our currency correspondended with its internal purchasing power.

IMPERIAL POLICY.

Mr. Goodenough said that from the point of view of Imperial policy he felt sure that a purely managed currency would not appeal to the Dominions and Colonies as a suitable system for an Empire currency. The Empire was built upon the principles of liberty and freedom, and he felt certain that the various component parts would never agree with the idea of their respective currencies being managed from any one centre.

"As world conditions become more normal" he added, "it will be possible to return to a system which will enable us to provide an Empire currency capable of fulfilling all that is required of it. We must aim at a system of Empire currency which is based upon sound principles, and which will at the same time reserve to each country, including ourselves, the greatest amount of individual liberty and freedom. There would be no better system for Empire currency than the old system of sterling currency."

TUBERCULOSIS

Prof. Dr. WOLFF-ELSNERS (Berlin).

SANTUBEN

is acknowledged to be a curative treatment of all cases of TUBERCLE of lung, intestine and other organs, including cases of Catarrhl nature. Over 20.000 cases successfully cured.

Complete literature with opinion of leading medical men and lung specialists with testimonial sent free on application.

Price Cure Box Rs. 25, ½ Box Rs. 13.

Sole Agents for India.

MADAN TRADING COY.
185, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
No. (2)

Baliwalla & Home Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS
HORNBY Rd. KALBADEVI Rd.
DHOBI TALAO PAREL
BOMBAY

Victims of

Asthma & Bronchitis

WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until, finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis, but

YOU CAN BE CURED

just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble. Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book. Your life will be changed, just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness, so take

YOUR FIRST STEP

and send for Dr. Hair's free book which tells you in plain words how to be cured and how to remain cured. By following the simple rules of living and diet, and taking Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure in teaspoonful doses you will be able to go to bed without fear of an attack, to sleep peacefully all night and to find that health, strength and flesh will be rapidly restored to you.

Dr. HAIR'S FREE BOOK

will be sent to you free and post free. Send the coupon below in an unsealed envelope for half anna.

Obtainable at all leading Chemists and Stores or direct post free from address on Coupon.

A well-known doctor writes:—

Mahandru Buildings,
Amritsar.
20th March, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

I am very glad to inform you that one of my patients who was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Asthmatic Hay Fever has been successfully cured after taking three phials of Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE. He was suffering from Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis for a period of seven years and besides this I have obtained satisfactory results in many other cases by the use of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure and any time I prescribe it to my patients I succeed, in the same.

I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Dr. P. M., L.C.P. & S.

....FREE BOOK....

To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot. (Dept. D
P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

WRITE CLEARLY.
B.C. 16/12/31.

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no gritty, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test tube.
J. P. Cousins, B. A.
Box 98, Colombo.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

BY APPOINTMENT PAINTMAKERS TO H.I.M. THE KING-EMPEROR

SHALIMAR

OIL BOUND WASHABLE

DISTEMPER

INDIA'S PREMIER PRODUCT

FOR

INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

DECORATION

14 LBS. COVER 800 Sq. Ft.

Rs. 46 CWT.

TO BE HAD
FROM ALL LARGE DEALERS.
OR AGENTS:
Carrying Stocks

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD.,

Post Box 194,

16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.
Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

THE BEAUTY SLEEP

MAY be ensured no matter what the hour, if the jaded tissues of the skin have been refreshed by a gentle massage with Oatine before retiring.

Those who have not used Oatine cannot appreciate how the tired skin responds to the soothing beneficent and recreative influence of this sweet restorer.

Day in and day out, Time—even a good time—makes it little ravages on the complexion, unless the wastage is repaired day by day. Oatine Cream cleanses, nourishes and vitalises the skin tissues and maintains that softness, suppleness and youthful charm which constitutes beauty.

OATINE CREAM:—for regular Nightly. Massage.

OATINE SNOW:—the cooling daylight Vanishing Cream.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES

COUPON—Send me trial samples of Oatine Cream, Oatine Snow, Oatine Soap, Oatine Face Powder and a full size Oatine Shampoo Powder and the Oatine Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

The OATINE CO., 17, Prinsep Street, CALCUTTA.

STAR OF INDIA

Mother India's Gift

The rare Product of her children's industry

STAR OF INDIA MADRAS MADE PENCILS

27 varieties, black lead, Colour and Copying

MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY
P.O.BOX 86 • MADRAS

Sole Agents:—V. PRABHA & Co., Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4

SARDAR VISITS SHERTHA ASHRAM

Dr. Sumant Mehta's Work Among Villagers

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Messrs. Nandlal Shah and Jagatram Dave paid a friendly visit to the Ashram started by Dr. Sumant Mehta at Shertha near Kalol. The Ashram is situated in pretty surroundings a short distance away from the village. The Sardar met the local people and guests who had arrived from Ahmedabad and from near and distant villages of Kalol and Kadi Talukas. The Ashram and the meeting place in the village were gaily decorated. The village was swept scrupulously clean.

After music the proceedings were started by Dr. Sumant Mehta thanking the Sardar for sparing time to visit the new Ashram. He said: "In spite of heavy responsibilities and incessant work of the Congress Working Committee, especially on account of the terrible repression in Bengal, the Punjab and the North West Provinces, the agrarian situation in the United Provinces, Madras and Andhra, the unemployment in cities and the general unrest throughout the country, Sardar Vallabhbhai has put us under great obligation by sparing time to come here.

It has been estimated that there are about a crore of Gujaratis in our country, of which there are 20 lakhs or 1/5 of the whole Gujarati population in North Gujarat. These people are backward in education, in agriculture and are very poor. New ideas about social reform have not influenced them much, there is little political awakening and they take little interest in the Congress, the Praja Mandal All the same I believe that they have immense talent potentiality. It is because I saw that they were very backward that I sought the help of my friends to start an Ashram amongst them. I have an undying faith in the destiny of our Nation and I know that sooner or later the whole Nation will wake up to its responsibilities and Great Destiny.

We have in North Gujarat a large population of Thakardas. They are so poor that a fair number of them have been used to thieving instead of attempting to improve their economic condition the Governments are trying to spoil them by repression and distrust. I feel certain that they can be easily won over by love and sympathy.

We are attempting to organise the farmers with a view to improving their social and economic condition. No doubt we shall do social work amongst them but the real work is to teach them self-respect, self help and fearlessness. During the short period of seven weeks we have made ourselves felt in this district.

This district has not seen much of Mahatma Gandhi of our Sardar or of other leaders. The rich men of this district have not helped us up to now. We want men to join us in working up this Ashram. We have set the ball rolling and I request you to give us your backing and advice.

THE SARDAR'S ADVICE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai in his reply said "I was invited to attend the opening ceremony of this Ashram but then I was preoccupied. I am thankful to Doctor Saheb for inviting me here because I am more interested in villages than in towns. In the towns I feel lost whereas in the villages I am at home. If the villagers will remain awake they will prosper, if they remain ignorant, they will be slaves. I am surprised that women who have to work in the fields should observe even a partial purdah. The farmers' wives and daughters are pure-souled simple folks. I advise women to give up the purdah. We must be utterly fearless. The men should give up useless quarrels, they should understand their place in the sun. Look around in the world. Do you not realise that we are slaves in our own country. Our wealth is manipulated by outsiders.

You have invited the Ashram but do you think you will act up to the precepts taught by the Ashramites. It is difficult to give up comfort and take to active habits. Are you prepared to give up untouchability? The Maharaja of Baroda has done much to remove this untouchability. You will be foolish if you do not follow him. Look at the result of this cursed old custom. The Maharaja gave a scholarship and educated, a chamar, Mr. Ambedkar. He sits with your Maharaja at the Round Table Conference and says point-blank that the Antyajas do not want Swaraj. They are afraid of the caste Hindus and they want protection of the Britishers.

It is absolutely essential that people of all castes and creeds should remain together like brethren.

It is necessary that the farmers should not purchase any cloth, they should make their own cloth. Why does the Doctor Saheb spin every day? It is just to teach you that we must be self supporting in the supply of cloth.

Educated men are leaving towns to settle down and work amongst the villagers. These men have sacrificed their personal interests for the cause of the country. This Ashram will receive help from Ahmedabad, but there are many rich men in your Kadi Prant and it is their duty to supply funds to this Ashram.

You should create an atmosphere of unity and of good-will. You should suppress corruption. Try to improve your condition, and to that end consult your friends at the Ashram. Feed yourself and your children well. Do not sell away your milk. Make up your minds to be strong and pure and God will give you strength and prity.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

Decisions After Return Of Round Tablers

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

I understand that a meeting of Nationalist Muslim Party's Working Committee was held with Dr. Ansari in the chair, when the present political situation in the country and the Premier's statement were discussed. It was, however, decided to defer any decisions until after the return of Round Table Conference Delegates and after discussing details with them.

CONGRESSMAN CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Satish Chandra Das Gupta, a prominent Bengal Congressman, who was actively connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement and is the Secretary of the Famine Relief Committee, of which Sir P. C. Ray is the President, was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of sedition.

The allegation against him was that he had published an article on the Hijli incident in "Rashtravani" a vernacular weekly of which he is the editor.—A. P.

NOTICE OF GENERAL STRIKE

Nagpur B. N. R. Workers To Continue Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

At a mass meeting of the B. N. Ry. workers held in Itwari last night, it was resolved that workers do continue Satyagraha and the Central Council of the B. N. Ry., Indian Labour Union be urged to meet at Nagpur immediately and give Railway Administration the required notice under terms of the Trade Disputes Act for a general strike on the B. N. Ry., failing a satisfactory and honourable settlement of the dispute.

The Central Council of the B. N. Ry. Union meets at Nagpur on the 20th instant.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Owing to sudden illness of the Maharani of Mayurbhunji the President-elect of the All-India Women's Conference Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth was offered the presidentship. But as she has recently undergone an eye-operation, she has been unable to accept it.

SAFELY RELY
ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Chairman's Statement Of Accounts Before Rate Payers' Meeting

A public meeting of rate-payers of Bandra was held at Patker's New Blocks, Mr. B. G. Kher presiding.

Mr. G. M. Gupte, the President of the Bandra Municipality, gave an account of its administration during the last year. He described the financial position giving the principal figures of expenditure.

The total receipts for the last financial year were Rs. 5,99,729 out of which Rs. 55,000 represented grants from Government and Local Fund and Rs. 20,236 Extraordinary and debt.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5, 91,823, out of which Rs. 16, 984, represented extraordinary and debt. The main heads of expenditure were Rs. 61,957 (Public Safety, i.e., Lighting etc.) Rs. 3,-28,173 Public Health and Convenience, (Rs. 17,858, being for the Hospital), Rs. 89,306 on Education, and Rs. 51,643 on General Administration. In the present year a provision of Rs. 97,000 was made for Education.

LIGHTING & WATER SUPPLY.

The Municipality had accepted some of his suggestions for reducing the expenditure on lighting and also as regards the establishment charges, and a saving of Rs. 7,500 for the year was effected. As regards the Water Supply there was a wide spread feeling that the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons charged by the Development Department was too high. Steps were taken to constitute a Join. Water Committee for the District, to which ten local bodies had elected representatives. Information from Government was sought to enable the Committee to obtain transfer of the water supply system in the District. Proposals were submitted to Government for the transfer of the Khar Water Supply System, and the Municipality was under negotiations with the Bombay Municipality for a direct supply, at a cheaper rate. New pipe lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned for improving the supply of water at Danda.

DRAINAGE SCHEME.

As regards the question of drainage—the main drainage scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 9,90,000 was awaiting sanction from Government. A survey had been directed for preparing plans and estimates for drainage of Khar. Mr. Gupte gave a note of caution, that sceptic tank system might endanger the health of the locality as the subsoil seemed to be unsuitable for the purpose.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

As regards the recovery of Taxes, the figures for the current year upto date showed an improvement of about Rs. 25,000. The arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 1,22,000 out of which about Rs. 5,000 were due from some of the councillors.

The chairman exhorted the rate payers to take keener interest in the municipal administration and the meeting terminated.

EUROPEAN DEBT AND HOOVER MORATORIUM

LONDON, Dec. 14.

New York.—It is clear that the Congress will not have ratified the Hoover Moratorium by December 15, when European debt instalments are due, but an informal understanding has been reached between Government and leaders of the Senate that debtors will not be considered as defaulters as lack of immediate ratification is a mere technicality.—Reuter.

YOUR FORTUNE

Simply send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I shall send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only your one year's life reading complete with forecasts of every sort. Directions will also be sent to to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars.

Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Prof. G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved falsible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai,
(Gaya).

Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTTISH OATS—as all the world knows—are still unrivalled, and in Scott's Porage Oats you have the best that even Scotland can produce—with that flavour, that richness of nourishment, that quality which no other soil or climate has ever equalled.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 431, Bombay

BUY BETTER CLOTH.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that from 12th to 25th December 1931, the products manufactured by

THE KOHINOOR MILLS Co., Ltd.

WILL BE ON VIEW AT THE

Millowners Show-case
AT
Victoria Terminus.

"KOHINOOR" is the Hall Mark of quality and RETAIL PURCHASE may be made from
BALKRISHNA STORES, MORARJI GOCULDAS MARKET.

The Mills' Selling Agents are :—

CLOTH	YARN
Messrs. V. S. APTE & SON, Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.	NEHALCHAND LALOOCHAND, Esq., Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits

U. S. $ 226,037,392

Over

Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
82/14 Churchgate St.

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of gramophone records; 7 p.m.: Classical and Light Music by Prof. Ramkrishna Phatak; 3-45 pm.: Broadcast Greetings to Colombo on their 6th anniversary; 8-50 p.m.: reply from the Colombo Station, 9-20 p.m.: talk by "Bookman."

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

All the Desh Sevikas who are doing picketing are requested to come regularly at their respective times at Sukhanand Dharamsala and at Arab House Khetwadi 13th lane to-day.

INDIAN SAILORS' HOME.

The opening ceremony of the Indian Sailors' Home will be performed at Musjid Bunder Siding Road by His Excellency the Governor to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Mr. M. B. Udgaonkar as a candidate to contest the ensuing Municipal Elections from "F" Ward.

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The sixth anniversary of the school will be held at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupati to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

LECTURE ON YOGA.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Shreemat Kuvalayananda (J. G. Gune), the Director of the Yoga Ashrama Kaivalayadhama of Lonavla will deliver a lecture on "The Need of Yoga in Everyday Life" at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Wednesday) 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Shreemat Kuvalayananda of Lonavla will deliver a public lecture on "The Need of Yoga in Everyday Life" a Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside.

"SWADESHI AND CORPORATION."

Under the auspices of the Municipal Committee of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Navi Wadi, Dadishet Agiari Street, Swadeshi Bazar, Bombay, when Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi will preside and Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia will speak on "Swadeshi and Corporation".

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended on 12th inst. the total mortality 468 was 5 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 20.9. The mortality for the 50th week of 1930 was 452 and death rate 18.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 was 439 and death rate 19.7.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnch Maru" left Moji for Bombay on December 14 and is due to arrive on January 9 via usual ports.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hankow Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 13th inst.; and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th January.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Morrison" arrived at Suez on the morning of 14th inst.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CHEATING

Released On Bail.

Gerald Norman Adams, a European, was placed on Monday, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate on a remand application in which he was charged with cheating. The accused was arrested on Saturday last at the Mahalaxmi Race Course.

It was alleged that the accused approached one Tulsidas Kalmji a clearing Agent, thrice and obtained from him Rs. 999 on false representations. The accused gave a post dated cheque to Tulsidas which was dishonoured by the Bank on presentation.

In the same application the police stated that the accused was concerned with two cases of cheating which were under investigation by the C. I. D.

The Magistrate ordered that Adams should be released on a bail of Rs. 150.

UDWADA PRABHAT PHERI CASE ECHO

Magistrate Stops Proceedings

MR. B. F. BHARUCHA RELEASED.

In the case filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, S. P. Surat, (Emp. v. B. F. Bharucha and others) under section 107, the following order has been made by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, on December 14, 1931:

"This case under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code was instituted in this Court on the 10th June, 1931. The "prabhat pheris" which occasioned the filing of the Complaint in this matter ceased from the 6th June. Since then there have been no more such provisions. Further more the atmosphere at Udwada is now I think perfectly peaceful. I think in the circumstances I should make use of the discretion vested in me by section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code which enables me to stop proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of conviction or of acquittal. I accordingly order that the proceedings in this case stop at this stage, and that the accused be released.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

A Press Communique States:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th December 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 11,00,000 and Rs. 67,25,000 respectively. Only one tender for six months bills at Rs. 96-10-0 was accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 63,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6/12/0 and Rs. 7/3/1 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 16th December 1931 to Monday the 21st December 1931 at Rs. 96/11/0 and Rs. 98/4/0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 9th to the 14th December 1931 amounted to Rs. 12,50,000 and Rs. 1,03,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 22nd December 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Wednesday the 23rd December 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

A Press Communique States.

(In pounds sterling.)

	During the week ending the 12th December 1931	From 1st April to 12 th December 1931
Sterling purchased in India	4,203,000	11,168,000
Net transfer to Home Treasury.		
(i) From paper Currency Reserve in England.	Nil	Nil
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred to India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	Nil	23,047,804
Total	4,203,000	34,215,804
Less—Sales of Sterling	Nil	14,047,804
Net remittances to Home Treasury	4,203,000	20,168,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Jute shares opened firm due to better hessian market and moderate business resulted. In coals a few deals were reported at lower levels. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh features. Iron and Steel issues were the turn lower. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3 1/2 p.c. paper 52-11, 4 p.c. Loan 1934/37 83, 5 p.c. Bonds 1933 96-12, ditto 1935 70-6, 5 p.c. Loan 1945/55 93-6, 6 p.c. Bonds 1933/36 94.

Banks.—Central Bank of India 13-8, Imperial Bank Contributory 217-8.

Railways—Chapatmukh Silghat Railway 51, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 71, Sara Sirajganj Railway 62.

Cottons.—Dunbar pref. 123.

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 10, Bhalgora 3.

Jutes.—Albion 303, Anglo-India ordy. 309, Belvedere 372. Budge Budge 335, Caledonian 501, Clive 78-3, Dalhousie 355 ditto pref 104, Howrah ordy. 41-1, Kamarhatty ordy. 424. Landsdowne pref. 61, Lawrence pref. 104, Lothian 332, Presidency 6, Reliance pref. 105, Soorah pref. 94-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone pref. 10, Indian Iron and Steel 2-15, B. I. Corporation ordy. Re. 1. Calcutta Tramways ordy. 6-4, Midnapore Zemindary 62, Carew & Co., 11-2, Cawnpore Sugar 21-12, New Savan Sugar 11-11 Tamastipore sugar 11-10, Amlurkie tea 81, 7 p.c. 1906/30/45 Aldin coal debentures 60.—A.P.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A. will give an exposition of Yasna Ha 43 §2 and Mr. S. N. Kanga will read a paper on "Heaven and Hell, and their Location in Zoroastrianism and Plato."

COURT ROOM AND GALLERIES CLEARED.

Kanji Master's Case.

MOTHER'S EVIDENCE ON ALLEGED INCIDENT.

The Court Room of the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court as well as the Galleries were so much crowded on Tuesday during the hearing of Kanji Master's case that Mr. Justice Blackwell, who presided, had to clear the Court and close the doors to prevent the noise of the crowd which interrupted the proceedings. At about 1 p.m. a gentleman called and requested His Lordship to communicate with one of the jurors for a minute or two on office matters. His Lordship did not grant him permission and told him to wait till 2 p.m. viz: recess for tiffin.

Further evidence was recorded on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the case in which Kanji Karamsey Master, a Municipal Corporator and a prominent Congress man stands charged with committing rape on a girl, aged 12, at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell and a common jury.

Mr. R.D.N. Wadia appeared for the Crown, while Mr. S.G. Velinkar with Messrs. N.G. Nadkarni and Mohanlal N. Desai defended the accused.

The complainant girl being further examined by Mr. Velinkar, said, when she washed herself she did not see blood in her hands. She did not see patches of blood on her clothes after the accused got up from the table. She kept well that night and did not cry.

When her mother questioned her regarding the blood stains, she immediately narrated the whole incident and said that Kanji Master had done a bad act with her. Her mother did not get angry or scold her. But she appeared to be angry.

Q: When did your mother see the blood stains?

A: When I was cleaning my teeth, my father and mother were taking tea and my back was turned towards them, when they saw the blood stains.

Continuing, witness said her her father and she also told him mother told about the incident to what the accused had done to her father did not scold her.

DRAWERS AND FROCKS.

Q: What happened to your frock and drawers?

A: I don't know. I had left them in the terrace and I do not know where they are.

Q: Did you see these clothes burnt by any body?

A: No.

Q: Did you hear your father telling anybody to burn the clothes?

Q: No.

Continuing, witness said she did not ask the accused to take her photograph, but her younger sister asked the accused to take the photograph. The arrangement about photograph came as a complete surprise to her.

"A SURPRISE."

His Lordship: Why was it a complete surprise to you?

Witness: My sister had made arrangements with the accused first and my sister told me that the arrangement was made for the next day.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said, if she knew the intention of the accused, she would not have gone with him on the evening in question.

Girl's Mother's Evidence.

The girl's mother was then examined by Mr. Wadia. Witness and that her daughter was eleven years and eleven months last Shravan. Last "Ashad" there was a death in her family. She asked her daughter on 24th August last to inform relatives regarding the religious ceremony the following day. The girl went out of the house at 6 p.m. and returned home at about 7 p.m.

THE BLOOD STAINS

She had no occasion to see her daughter's clothes at night. Next morning, her daughter was cleaning her teeth with her back turned towards witness, when she noticed blood stains about eight or ten on the frock. She called her daughter and asked her to take bath. She then saw blood stains on the drawer. Seeing the blood stains, she asked the girl, now the blood stains came on the frock. She replied that Kanji Master was sitting on the ground floor of the Malabari Building the previous morning and asked her why she was not to be seen? She replied that she was busy with her study. Kanji Master then told her to go upstairs of his school and she did with him.

Witness, then narrated the incident as described by the girl in her evidence. Continuing witness said she showed the blood-stained clothes to her husband and in consequence of what he said, she burnt the clothes. She did not inform about the burning of the clothes to her daughter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said her husband was an insurance broker. She could not say how much he earned.

Q. Does he earn anything at all?

A. If he did not earn anything, how would we carry on expenses?

His Lordship:—This is not the way you should answer to the question of counsel.

Witness:—If counsel puts question like that I could not help replying the same way (laughter).

Continuing witness said her husband was not indebted to any Marwari nor had he taken any loan from the accused. There was no suit for recovery of rent.

LADY PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Jerbai Pherozeshah Pavri, Principal, Young Ladies' High School, from the records of the school, showed an entry stating that the birth of the girl as mentioned in the Register as 10-9-1919. She stated that the girl was quite a good and regular student.

FATHER IN WITNESS BOX.

The father of the girl then said he knew the accused for the last 20 to 25 years. The accused is a Municipal Corporator and a Congressman. Before 24th August, his relations with the accused were cordial.

Referring to the incident in question witness said his wife showed blood stained frock and drawers of his daughter. He therefore instructed his wife to burn the clothes as he was extremely upset at their sight. He did not think of prosecuting anybody. When he gave order to his wife to burn the clothes. Nor did he complain to the police. Even when the police came to him after a month, he was not inclined to complain, as he thought the future of the girl would be ruined.

FEAR OF GIRL'S FUTURE.

Q: How the future of the girl would be ruined.

A: Everybody would point his finger at her and prospects of her marriage would be lessened.

Witness proceeding said before giving order to burn the clothes, he asked his daughter everything. She told him that Kanji Master had raped her. He then took the girl to Dr. Mehesheri and Dr. Bocarro.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said he was a broker of Tropical Insurance Company. Later on he said he was the partner of R. C. Jethabhai and Co. and with him, there were other three partners. So far, he had no profit or loss.

Mr. Velinkar:—And no business. (Laughter).

Continuing witness said that he earned from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a year from Universal Insurance Company.

When asked by the Judge if he paid income tax, witness replied he had started business in the beginning of the year, and had not struck balance sheet to assess profits. Witness admitted that there was debit balance against him in the accounts of the Universal Insurance Company for Rs. 110/-.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

"HEIMWEHR DICTATORSHIP INSTEAD OF SHAM DEMOCRACY."

Prince Stahremberg On "Inevitable Breakdown."

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Vienna.—"I and my friends are determined to abolish the present system and to establish the Heimwehr Dictatorship in place of sham democracy," declared the Heimwehr leader, Prince Stahremberg, in a sensational speech, and expressed his opinion that the breakdown was inevitable and it would come soon, when they must seize the power and rescue the pepole from ruin.—Reuter.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR.

Educational Week.

The Educational week of the King George English School, Dadar, was inaugurated on Sunday last. Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, J.P., who presided on the occasion declared open a handicrafts exhibition arranged by the school. A varied programme of entertaining items was then gone through.

Mr. B. N. Vaidya the Head Master read the report. Among other features of the school, he stated, he had added a linguaphone conversational course had introduced systematic hand-work like the fretwork and visual instruction to raise the efficiency of the teaching work.

The President spoke in appreciative terms about the school which has over a 1000 pupils on its rolls and congratulated the Head Master and his colleagues. He praised the talent displayed by the boys in craftwork. The guests then went round the exhibition which is open to the public.

THEFT OF THREE WATCHES

Invoice Clerk Convicted

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay sentenced Joseph Searle an invoice clerk in the West End Watch Company to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 on each of three charges against him for all of which he was convicted. The sentences are to run concurrently.

The charges against the accused were that he took three watches and failed to enter them in the invoice book and disposed them off. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of breach of trust. He said that he had sold the watches to customers but had not recovered the money from them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

December, 15.

City of Baroda, Bremier, Liverpool.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Masula, Fitt, London.
Tottori Maru, Uno, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

December 13.

Silvercedar, Miller, Karachi.
Tysla, Vanmount, Karachi.
Garmulla, Mann, Rangoon.
Bandra, Forsyth, Busrah.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Lylepark, Muthews, Rangoon.
Nanko Maru, Nishiho, Calcutta.
Iyo Maru, Ito, Kobe.
Coriquino, Capurro, Trieste.

LOADING.

December 15.

Steamer Madras Maru for Kobe
Steamer Margolise for Sydney.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

S S City of Baroda:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 58 passengers.

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Masula:—The M M Coy's steamer Masula arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N coy's mail steamer Khandalla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA & JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Iyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Silvercedar.—The Volkart Bros steamer Silvercedar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Coriquino:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Coriquino will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Thrieste with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Ranchi for London.—560 bags mowra meal, N Jivanlal Shah. 1 bale woollen carpets H Habibulla.

For Marseilles.—1300 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 3200 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 5080 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Masula for London.—1350 bags groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 7092 bags groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 3280 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 335 bags groundnut kernals, 140 bags apricot kernals S M Rajgor & Co.

For Dunkirk:—2560 bags groundnut, K Devchand & Co.; 1999 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Rahenfels for Hamburg:—70 bags niger seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 1650 bags groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes, 750 bags Kardi oil cakes H Ramji & Co.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1056 bags joowari, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam.—708 bags linseed oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 2505 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 160 bags casing, Indian Shipping Agency; 70 drums magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesium Works; 2636 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 1334 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Copenhagen:—53 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.

For Antwerp:—666 bags gingelly seed, Birla Bros.; 25 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Tysla for Bergen.—25 bales cotton thread waste, M Mandlal & Co.

S S Nordic for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, S Parmanand.

For Hamburg:—615 bags groundnut cakes, Birla Bros; 22 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool:—75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

S S Coriquano for Alexandretta—2 bales cotton fly, A H Diab.

For Suez.—8 bales cotton fly, David Mills Ltd.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1200 bags linseed, Strauss & Co.; 120 bags linseed; 3807 bags groundnuts, 2666 bags teel seed, 120 bags rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Madras Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cottons, Breu & Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

Mor Moji.—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—1100 bales cotton raw, Textile Products 186 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.

For Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe.—305 ton iron scrap; Faiz & Co.; 42 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd; 30 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

For Osaka:—500 ton iron scrap Faiz & Co.;

For Yokohama:—600 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.; 26 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 15.

S S Shunko Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Tokio.—15 bales cotton shirting; 50 cases paper, 30 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya.—193 cases tiles; 139 cases shirting; 815 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—310 bales cotton yarn; 50 bales rayon yarn; 140 bales rayon and cotton goods; 40 bales straw boards; 129 bales cotton shirting; 30 bales ghee; 16 bales canvas shoes; 600 kgs lead, 80 kgs. paint; 280 cass glass ware.

From Kobe—1200 pces. logs; 306 cases beer; 78 cases cotton shirting; 350 cases canvas shoes, 20 cases glassware, 100 cases camphor; 160 cases rayon goods; 70 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 54 cases jeans, 100 starani seed; 68 cases silk goods.

From Moji:—125 cks. cement, 36 cases glassware; 35 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—361 bags sugar candy; 380 cases preserves; 500 bags sugar; 23 bags China roots; 220 cases cotton hosiery.

From Canton.—25 cases glass ware; 625 cases cassia; 10 cases raw silk.

From Shanghai: -85 bales cotton yarn.

From Manila:—50 bales hemp.

From Singapore:—5293 bags sago flour; 295 cases Pine apples; 1695 bundles rattans; 43 bundles dainar bath; 1695 bundles betel nuts; 46 bundles nutmeg.

From Colombo: -340 cases tea; 30 cases rubber; 100 cases vinegar; 262 bales gunnies; 92 bales mattress; fibre; 39 bales crepe rubber sheets.

S S Jalabala, Agents, S S N Co., from Moulmein.—10708 bags rice.

From Rangoon.—3449 bags rice; 169 bags beans; 180 nongs drums.

From Cochin:—15 bundles mats 22 chests tea.

S S Tabian, Agents, T M & Co., from Genoa:—70 cases camphor; 61 cases cotton goods, 35 cases quick silver; 1759 almonds; 10 cases wine; 22 cases hemp twine; 40 cks. chemicals; 150 cks. borax.

From Port Said:—136 bales cotton; 188 bags garlic.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY At 4 P. M.
FILM OF THE EXPOSITION OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER
If you Cannot go to GOA
WHY NOT COME TO OUR
THEATRE AND SEE THE
EXPOSITION FILM?
TO-NIGHT at 5-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CAPITOL
BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
Also
JOHN BOLES
The Golden Voiced Tenor
and LUPE VELEZ in
"RESURRECTION"
ONE of the WORLD'S TEN GREATEST NOVELS!
Hurry and Get Your Seat Now!
Plans open. Book Now. Free list suspended.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Miracle Production
TRADER HORN

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT THEATRE.

THE RIALTO
(THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES)
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
An emotional triumph of the Screen's most glamorous Star
ELISSA LANDI
IN
THE FOX ROMANTIC DRAMA
ALWAYS GOODBYE
WITH
LEWIS STONE
also
LAUREL and HARDY COMEDY.

HELLS ANGELS

HELLS ANGELS

SPECIALISED TRAINING.
IN
DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Pioneer of Commercial education and the oldest and Most successful College of Commerce, whose Excellent Training is proved by both the brilliant success in Professions or Practical Life besides Sweeping Victories in Exam. Halls.

DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A. C. I. I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.) ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.,)

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results 90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Income Tax, Super Tax And Sur Charge.

involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice. do sot hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms. families and individuals in last 20 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 16 1931

MISREPRESENTATION.

The more one thinks of the U. P. Ordinance and the policy behind it, the more is one convinced that the Ordinance is designed as a weapon against the Congress rather than for the defence of the U. P. landlords or for the maintenance of "Law and Order" and that the whole policy is to take full but unfair advantage of the Truce while it lasts and is honoured by the Congress. If any proof of this view were wanting, it is furnished by the statement which the U.P. Government has ventured to publish railing at certain Congressmen and by the gagging orders against a number of prominent Congress leaders. The statement is from start to finish an amazing misrepresentation of the U.P. Congress organisation and in particular of Pandit Jawaharlal's attitude. It begins by complaining that within but five days of the Truce Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru issued a circular to the Provincial Congress Committees which urged them to send workers to rural areas "to strengthen our organisation and prepare people for any contingency. The Provisional Delhi Settlement means only a truce and not final peace. That peace will only come when we have gained our objective entirely." The U. P. Government had no justification for interpreting this quotation as being against the letter or spirit or both of the Settlement. Pandit Jawaharlal stated the plainest truth in a plain manner in expressing the above view endorsed by many others, including Mahatma Gandhi himself. It is, of course, quite probable that the U. P. Government wished the Congress organisation practically to disband its workers and go to sleep while the police and jail department were free to strengthen their resources in spite of the clamant call for economy. and to deal with peasants as they liked. But surely the Congress could not possibly be so accommodating. And the complaint comes with ill-grace from a Government whose spokesmen in the Assembly, in Parliament and in local Councils have time and again declared that they were prepared for all eventualities. With the sincerest pacifist intentions the Congress was perfectly right in getting prepared for any contingency. Mahatma Gandhi himself has often and often expressed views like those expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal and objected to by the U. P. Government. He has himself worked in rural areas after the Truce and sent many workers to those parts for constructive work and also for defending the poor peasants against any possible molestation. And who dare say that there was no molestation?

In their speeches at the Azad Maidan meeting last evening the President of the Congress and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru showed by quoting chapter and verse how the U. P. Government has grossly misrepresented the attitude of the Congress. As Sardar Vallabhbhai pointed out the Congress wants nothing but justice for the peasants and that the problem in the U. P. is only an economic one which could be amicably solved if there was a will on the part of the Government. Pundit Jawaharlal showed how the Congress had left no stone unturned ever since the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. to negotiate a settlement with the Government. He also reveals in his interview that the representatives of the U. P. Government were adamant and did not even agree to meet Congress representatives. The U. P. Government's complaint that "the Congress has been intervening between Government and land-owners regarding the payment of rent", is a most puerile complaint. By carrying on negotiations with the local Congress organisation with regard to the very question of payment of rent and its remission but a few days ago the U. P Government itself conceded the most natural claim of the Congress to intervene on behalf of the peasants with the landlords or the Government.

How misleading is the statement issued by the U. P. Government is evident from its denunciation of the manifesto issued by Gandhiji in spite of the fact that before the manifesto was published it had been shown to Sir Malcolm Hailey. It is not necessary to refer to the foolish charge against Pundit Jawaharlal that he wishes to establish a Soviet Republic. The criticism that has been made against the Congress in many parts of the country is not that it has broken the Truce but that, in spite of provocation it has observed it too faithfully and strictly and the Congress President was fully justified in asserting that after the departure of Gandhiji there was not a single incident in the country for which officials could find fault with the Congress. "The truth was", Sardar Vallabhbhai added, "that ninety per cent of the officials were feeling that the policy of conciliating the Congress initiated by Lord Irwin was a mistake; they still believed in crushing the Congress and wanted a fight" and in proof of this, he declared, that he had heaps of scret circulars issued by officials asking their subordinates to do all they could to suppress the Congress. Already the Die-hard Press in England fed on mendacious and dishonest propaganda from its correspondents such as that of Sir Perceival Phillips about the Matunga Women's Camp has begun to advocate Martial Law. The U. P. Government and the Government of India and also British Government should, however, remember that while they can for a time carry on repression, they can never deceive the Indian public nor the world outside into believing that the repression is just or that a just cause is given for it by Congress men. The whole world has known by now the nature of any Congress struggle, that the severer the struggle, the greater is the suffering of the Congressmen joining it, and that it is not human nature for many to invite suffering on themselves without a strong and compelling justification for the self-sacrifice.

EFFECTIVE COMMENTARY

An effective commentary on the farce now being enacted in London of a Round Table Conference for Burma was provided in the walk-out of three delegates on Monday as a protest against Lord Peel's statement on Friday last regarding the "objective" of the British Government after separating Burma from India. Messrs. Chit Hlaing, Tharaawaddy U Pu and Tun Gyaw, who walked out, belong to the Nationalist group and form a very small minority among the delegates. But even amongst the majority group eleven members are also ready to express in some pointed form their dissatisfaction with Lord Peel's statement and demand a "clarification" of the British Government's intentions. Lord Peel declared on Friday last that the Government's objective was "progressive realisation of responsible government for Burma as an integral part of the Empire". In the interests of the Burmese people, of course. Britain would continue to control finance, defence and external affairs and also spare the Burmans the trouble of assuming "responsibility" in regard to certain portions of their country. There was to be thus a reservation of subjects, of areas and also a number of safeguards so that the "Services, minorities and commercial interests" would not feel that their rights are jeopardised.

U Chit Hlaing, who explained at the session of the Conference on Monday why he and his two colleagues considered it necessary to withdraw from the day's debate, emphasized that before the Burman delegates left for London they had an informal conference and had arrived at "a gentleman's agreement". The agreement was that in the event of the London Conference not achieving full and immediate responsible government they should all return home. Lord Peel's statement was a clear indication that the Conference was not intended to discuss genuine self-government. Mr. Chit Hlaing's Moderate friends desire "clarification" of Government's intention. But the statement of the Chairman of the Conference should have left them in no doubt what those intentions were. They must realise that the Government plan is to accord Burma, after separation, a status even lower than the one they intend to confer on Indian provinces. The discussions at the Conference will proceed but they will only provide the Burmans with more opportunity to reflect upon the gross political injustice to which it is proposed to subject them. And Burman women. at least, will not submit to the proposal to exclude them from the vote. In view of their emancipated position they would start a Suffragette movement, declared U Ba Si if Miss May Oung's demand for universal adult franchise was refused.

A REPORTED INTERVIEW.

A Reuter's message from Rome gives a summary of an interview Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have given to an Italian journal, the "Giornale d'Italia". It contains definite expressions of future plans of action on Gandhiji's part which are irreconcilable with his previous declarations in London that he would not decide on a particular course of action until he had reached home and consulted the Congress Working Committee. It is difficult to believe that he could have declared: "I return to India to continue the struggle against England". Nor is it conceivable that he would say before he returns and reviews the situation on the spot: "To-day the whole Indian nation is called to the work of destruction—boycotting". After the British Premier's declaration in the Round Table Conference newspaper representatives failed in their persistent efforts to elicit from Gandhiji a pronouncement upon it. It is not likely that at the moment of stepping aboard the "Pilsna" Gandhiji announced a decision regarding the Indian issue. It is necessary to wait for a detailed and definite expression of his views after he has surveyed the situation on arrival home and consulted his colleagues.

Trifles

I cannot agree with the C. P councilloris who demand the removal of Sir Reginald Craddock's portrait from the C. P. Council Chamber.

It should, on the other hand, be always before their eyes. For, its value as a pictorial representation of realities cannot be too highly emphasised. It will inspire honourable members. They need it.

* * * * *

That the political atmosphere is pitch-dark and most confusing is now undeniable. Even the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" who has an unerring instinct for walking blind folded through fogs and storms has blundered. He describes the provision in the U. P. Ordinance relating to the responsibility of parents as "novel".

* * * * *

Some delegates have certainly walked out of the Burma Conference. "But my friends, we are not down-hearted at all. Let there be no mistake about it. The work will go on. The analogy of our friends the Muslim 'delegates' from India does not apply. They were different in every thing."

* * * * *

"The Indian Nation is fully prepared to continue the fight for freedom" said Pandit Malaviya on the 14th, and yet he was received on the 15th by the Rector and the authorities of the Paris University.

There are more reasons than one, why Sir Fazli Husain, the Education Member, should not insist on a stiff note being addressed to the French Minister of Education.

* * *

Considering, presumably, the position of Mr. MacDonald, it is suggested that Lord Sankey should, under medical advice, be unable to come out to India.

That's quite all right. But how long is Lord Sankey's illness going to keep Mr. MacDonald in his Prime-Ministerial health.

* * *

"Mouse Plunges Calcutta into Darkness:"

Immediate necessity for a severe Ordinance against Rodenticity is clearly indicated.

* * *

Sir Md. Iqbal: "I believe that the future of Islam lies in the Arab peoples while their future depends on their unity."

This does not mean that Islam-in-India will be granted a breathing time after all. Sir M. Iqbal is coming back to demand Separate Electorates—for the future of Islam.

OUR OVERPAID PUBLIC SERVANTS.

WAY OUT OF FINANCIAL MORASS.

(By A. N. DIKSHIT B.A., B.Sc. London).

The Central Government as well as all the Provincial Governments are in the grip of an abnormal shrinking of their revenues. Due to general world depression and continuous impoverishing of our country—the result of the want of opportunity for development for almost all Indian industries—the tax-gathering authorities find that no plums to collect are left.

Instead of heaping new burdens on the helpless tax-payer and wasting their time in inventing fresh ingenious burdens like the abortive succession duty, it is time our rulers looked to limiting their expenditure.

We have. unfortunately, in this country a system of Government inherited through ages in which while one portion lives on the verge of starvation the other is overpaid.

WIDENING VICIOUS CIRCLE.

It may be noted here that this evil has been spreading from the State services to the municipal and commercial bodies.

It is now well-known that the Viceroy and the Governors receive salaries far above those received by the Prime Minister of Japan, the Presidents of France and the United States of America and any of the British Ministers.

Similarly commercial bodies also —notably the Tatas—pay their European officers on a scale unknown in the more prosperous European countries. This is the result of blindly copying the false standards set up by the Government for its own servants.

The Bombay Corporation spends yearly over three quarters of a crore of rupees for salaries only. When it is remembered that the total revenue is only a little over three crores there is no wonder that the Municipality cannot adequately carry out its sanitary and educational obligations.

But in this article I shall confine my attention to State services only.

Every aspirant for a public office should be actuated by a motive of social service in addition the usual necessity of maintaining oneself. While it is not contended that an adequate salary is not essential for a public servant he should not reasonably expect the same large returns that, say, a commercial magnate may achieve.

It is essential that the higher rungs of public service should be held by men who have received the most liberal education. They should be held by men who for the pleasure of serving their fellow-countrymen are prepared to renounce the mere collecting of wealth for its own sake.

GERMANY'S EXAMPLE.

In Germany the public officials usually receive a salary much below their equals in commercial circles. But what they lose in terms of this world's goods, they obtain in form of added respect and honour they receive from their countrymen due to their public position. This ideal should be sought to be implanted in the mind of the new public servant. He is something more decidedly than a labourer worthy of his hire. He should feel that he is responsible to his God and conscience for the well-being of his fellow citizens. In

(Continued on page 8).

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCES.

OUTSTANDING DEBT OF 16 CRORES.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The finances of the Improvement Trust have come in for a good deal of scrutiny on account of its having to impose new forms of taxation on the public. There is the suburban or terminal tax which has justly provoked protests and then there is the cotton cess which exporters do not like and the marriage tax. No doubt it is true that taxation is unpopular with some group or other of citizens but the particular taxes proposed seem to have received more than the usual share of opposition. The year's budget shows a deficit of Rs. 39.37 lakhs on general and capital account and the Chief Officer, Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, in his note has brought out some important facts in connection with the economy programme.

RETRENCHMENT.

It will be remembered that Mr. Delves, the previous Chief Officer. resigned his place because he could not agree to the Board's demand for a retrenchment of Rs. 2,80,000 which was much below Mr. Manu Subedar's demand of Rs. 3,33,900. Mr. Shivdasani proved by his energetic work and willing co-operation that not only was the Board's demand reasonable but he has gone much further. In small as well as major matters, a sensible scheme of retrenchment seems to have been carried out without loss of efficiency. As an instance I would quote the printing expenses. For a certain piece of work a local British-owned Press and another European firm wanted about Rs. 876 but the Chief Officer got a quotation from an Indian Press for Rs. 125 and paid a bonus of Rs. 25 and the work was as good as what they used to get from European firms.

That the Trust is not getting the full value on its own buildings is reflected by the fact that in several of them, tenancies are being sold at a premium. The "pugri," as it is called, in some cases amounts to about Rs. 60 which is one year's rent for the tenement. It would be a good thing if the Trust provided these chawls only for its own employees but it happens that they are almost all occupied by outside people who have no claim for cheap lodgings from the Trust.

UNFORTUNATE LEGACY.

It is unfortunate that the Trust is burdened with a heritage from the wasteful programme of the years when the activities of the Trust were directed by persons who developed at heavy cost such thoroughly uneconomic areas as that lying between Matunga and Sion and similar out of the way places Their knack for choosing non-paying areas was only rivalled by the more inefficient operations of the now defunct Development Directorate. This has left on the hands of the present Board a load of debt for which provision has to be made for payment of current interest and a sinking fund. The total amount outstanding is Rs. 16,38.94,000 and the quotations in the market are declining week by week, being Rs. 56-8 for the 4 per cent.

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth

A statement recently circulated in the House of Commons regarding imports to India contains some interesting figures. For the five months ending 31st August 1931 the total imports of yarn and piece-goods amounted, according to the statement, to 70 lakhs of rupees as against 1406 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1930. These are encouraging figures having regard to the comparatively mild propaganda against foreign cloth during the Truce. The figures for textile imports from Britain are even more encouraging. For the five months mentioned above the textile imports from the United Kingdom were worth only 397 lakhs in 1931 as against 935 lakhs in 1930. The statement added that in the Calcutta market slightly more interest was being shown in Lancashire goods. But that referred to the pre-Ordinance regime. Lancashire trade in Bengal now may be assumed to be nearly extinguished.

Hoare Speaks The Truth.

The fuller report of the speech that Sir Samuel Hoare delivered at the "Muslim Dinner" on November 19. provides interesting reading. The Right Honourable Gentlemen pursued modesty to the point of unequivocal self-confession. Intended as it was to draw enthusiastic compliments in response. it might also have embarrassed at least some of his hosts. But. to be more serious, Sir Samuel's eloquence on the relationship of Islam and Britain was definitely instructive. There is no doubt at all that inspite of the Shafaat Ahmads. Md. Shafis, Iqbals and Ghaznavis, "during the centuries past the paths of Islam and the British Empire have crossed". On this point Sir Samuel Hoare represented Muslim sentiments that have always been ignored and betrayed by the large majority of those Muslims whom he was addressing as "the representatives of the Moslem World in India". It should have made his "friends", whose record constitutes an intentional blindness to this fact, uncomfortable. But we congratulate Sir Samuel Hoare.

—Then Ignores It

Having begun so well, Sir Samuel. however, went on to commit the same sin as his hosts. For when he insisted that every thing had suddenly changed for the better and, that, indeed, the position to-day was the happiest imaginable, our propagandist Secretary of State was loudly begging the question. "Islam" cannot forget the Jaziratul Arab, it is not yet prepared to take merely a High Commissioner's word for the independence of Iraq. And "Islam" is keenly aware of the position of Palestine. So far as the "delegates" are concerned, they "represented" Islam for the sake of their own political "raison d'etre". Perhaps with two exceptions, they are people who have never had the courage to declare that "during centuries past the paths of Islam and the British Empire have crossed."

Significant.

The bitterness in the heart of an average Indian against British discrimination may be fairly gauged from the report that a member of the C. P. Legislative Counil has given notice of a resolution to be moved shortly in the Council, demanding the removal of the portrait of Sir Reginald Craddock from the Council Chamber. The resolution is evidently due to the most offensive and personal attacks by Sir Reginald on Mahatma Gandhi. But it is doubtful if the President of the Council or other higher authorities will allow the resolution to be moved. Municipalities, however, can take the hint and work out the idea. The public also can quietly substitute other names for places like Craddock Town. named after the ex-Governor, just as the Sydenham College in Bombay is almost always called Commerce College.

The Fiery Ordeal Again!

MAHATMA'S FAREWELL TO EUROPE

"I Return To India To Continue Freedom's Battle"

REPORTED INTERVIEW TO ITALIAN PAPER

LONDON, December 14.

Rome.—"INDIA WITH HER VAST MASSES CAN CREATE A NEW CIVILIZATION, BUT THIS WORK OF CONSTRUCTION IS FOR THE FUTURE. TO-DAY THE WHOLE INDIAN NATION IS CALLED TO THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION——BOYCOTTING."

Thus said Mahatma Gandhi in an interview he granted to the "Giornale d'Italia."

"The Round Table Conference, which has brought a definite break in the relations between Britain and India, has been for us a long and slow agony, but it has served to prove to the British authorities the spirit of the Indian Nation and its leaders and to us the real intentions of Britain.

STRUGGLE TO BE RESUMED.

"I return to India to continue the struggle against England which will be, as heretofore, without violence. Violence will mean India's defeat, but in the passive resistance India has formidable reserves of strength and means which England has reasons to fear."

Gandhiji anticipated that England would be badly hit by Boycott, "which, as in the past, will be directed not against persons, but against policy, institutions and things."

NO PRIVILEGES TO ANY NATION.

Gandhi declared that Indian Nation did not intend to extend privileges to any nation. Her new autonomy must be realised through a union with the most important minor nationalities of India, but with their new leaders, who would arise and supplant the present ones too saturated with old traditions.——Reuter.

FUTURE OF ISLAM.

Intertwined With Arabs And Their Unity.

SIR M. IQBAL ON "INTERNAL ENEMIES".

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Jerusalem.—"I believe that the future of Islam lies in Arab peoples, while their future depends on their unity. They are destined to become a great power," said Sir Mohammed Iqbal in a loudly acclaimed farewell speech at the Muslim Congress, prior to his departure for India, to-morrow. Sir M. Iqbal declared that no power except Islam would be able to withstand effectively atheism and materialism emanating from Europe. He said that while he did not fear Islam's external enemies, he feared its internal enemies.—Reuter.

HELLS ANGELS

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York,	Dec. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	5.99
To-day's Opening Rate	6.04
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.06
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectation	189

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool,	Dec. 15.
Previous Closing Rate	4.73
To-day's Opening Rate	4.71
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.72
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London,	Dec. 15.
Silver Ready	19 7/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	20 1/8
Higher	1/8

Speculators some bought. Market.—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay,	Dec. 15.
Spot	62 13 0
Magsar	62 15 0
Gold	29 1 0

ALEMBIC
Hemo-Draksomalt
WONDERFUL TONIC
AND
DELICIOUS BEVERAGE
BUILDS UP
BRAIN, NERVE AND BODY.
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists

Pt. JAWAHARLAL ANSWERS TO CHARGE

(Continued from page 1).

tatives of the local Government. But they were adamant and did not even agree to meet our representatives.

Some of the recent correspondence has been recently published by us. We would welcome the publication of the whole correspondence from the very beginning. The report published by the U. P. P. C. C. on agrarian distress in the U. P. deals with our difficulties and our attempts to find a solution and I trust every one interested in the question will read it.

WHEN CHALLENGED !

The U. P. Government refer to 'revolting and obscene propaganda' on behalf of the Congress. Apparently this refers to our giving publicity after the fullest enquiry to cases of barbarous assaults on women perpetrated in attempting to realise rents forcibly. I entirely agree that they were 'revolting and obscene'. Many of my esteemed colleagues and I myself enquired into the matter in as public a way as possible and found that the charges were justified.

We repeatedly requested Government either to accept our facts or to have an impartial enquiry, but they did neither. They have avoided the truth and, ostrich-like, tried to ignore it as it was not pleasant to see, and now they have the temerity to accuse us of giving publicity to it. If they really believe in what they say let them even now, late as it is, have an impartial enquiry.

Reference was made to these incidents in the charge sheet, published by Gandhiji.

AMAZING CHARGE.

We are accused of fomenting violence. This is an amazing charge. There has been a vast deal of violence but nearly all has been against and at the expense of the poor tenantry. Occasionally some tenants, under great provocation, retaliated and suffered for it. But I make bold to say that there is no instance anywhere of an agrarian movement on such a vast scale and accompanied by so much suffering and repression remaining peaceful to such a remarkable extent. This has been solely due to our insistence on non-violence. the lesson has been well learnt by the millions.

"I AM A SOCIALIST."

We are further charged with proclaiming to the tenants that we are out to establish a Peasants and Workers' Republic and to expropriate wholly the landlords. I am a Socialist and my views are well-known, but the statements attributed to me are entirely wrong so far as I am concerned and even more so, in so far as they apply to the Congress. There has been no reference to expropriation in the sense referred to. We have often stated that the Swaraj we were working for was a 'Panchaiti Raj' in which all would have equal rights. That is a phrase which is easily understood by every peasant.

It is not possible for me to deal with all the wrong statements made in the U. P. Government's lengthy note. But we, humble Congress workers of the U. P., have been accused in common with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and we are well content to remain in that company.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S REJOINDER TO U. P. GOVT.

(Continued from page 1.)

they get more heads from any where to get them broken. The part of the Congress in the struggle was nothing but to suffer and suffering did not require any preparation as every Congressman was always fully prepared for it. In fact it was the Government officials who had been vigorously preparing to fight and the speaker had heaps of secret circulars with him issued by officials asking their subordinates to do all that they could to suppress the Congress.

WHO WANTS WAR?

Sardar Vallabhbhai again repeated that the Congress was at no time in need of any preparation for the fight. Its claim was justice and relief to the peasants. They claimed that the relief offered by the Government was entirely unsatisfactory. They were prepared to prove that the Government had not done what they could do for the peasants. If to say that, meant a breach of the Truce, he was prepared to plead guilty. The truth was that 90 per cent. of the officials were feeling that the policy enunciated by Lord Irwin was a mistake. They still believed in crushing the Congress and it were they who wanted a fight. Why should they not then say so openly? Indians would not be sorry to learn it. And if there was to be fight they would welcome it. But he did not want the Government to put the blame on the Congress.

AFTER DEPARTURE OF GANDHIJI.

He was prepared to prove that after the departure of Gandhiji there had not been a single incident in the country for which the officials could find fault with the Congress. The U. P. Government was now accusing Gandhiji for issuing a manifesto to the Kisans which was objectionable in their opinion. The speaker left it for the Mahatma to answer the charge when he returned, but for ought he knew he could say that it was published after a copy was sent to Sir Malcolm Hailey and he was informed by Gandhiji that he (Gandhiji) was going to publish it. No objection was taken to it then by the U. P. Government; but the same Government had now the audacity to accuse the Mahatma with a breach of the Truce.

PRICE FOR FREEDOM.

Concluding the Sardar said that the Government who had resorted to repressive methods forgot that the power to crush a nation was not in their hands. It was, fortunately, the privilege of the Almighty which no other agency could arrogate to itself. Indians knew that no nation could achieve freedom without paying for it the highest price and if they had to pay the price they would do so willingly and cheerfully.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH.

Pandit Jawaharlal was given a great ovation on his rising to address the vast gathering. He said when he was asked to address a meeting in Bombay he hesitated to consent thinking that Gandhiji was soon coming and they should leave the speaking for him and prepare themselves to do what he (Gandhiji) would ask them to do. But the hesitation that he felt then disappeared when he read about the Ordinance promulgated in his Province and he decided to address the meeting. He felt he should congratulate the country on that Ordinance, because that indicated the true state of affairs with the Government.

THIS PICTURE.

He had not yet read the whole text of the Ordinance which, it was said, covered twelve sheets but from the glimpse that they had from the summary that appeared in the Press they could see how the Government which was used to be viewed with awe and terror by the people had now to issue such Ordinances. He characterised the statements made by the U. P. Government as misleading and untrue. He was prepared to accept any man in the world as a judge and to leave the matter in dispute to him. He would accept an impartial inquiry about those allegations by any Indian or European Judge appointed by the Government. The Government he said wanted to mislead the public by making false allegations against the Congress. They might perhaps mislead some people outside the province for some time, but what they had to face in the province itself was hungry mouths and half naked skeletons of the Kisans whom nothing except proper relief would satisfy.

REPRESSION OF KISANS.

Pandit Jawaharlal then said that they were all, working under an organisation and it was not for him alone to say what the Kisans would do or would not do but he wanted to utilise the opportunity to place the true state of affairs in his province before the audience. He then made an extensive survey of the agrarian situation in the U. P. and narrated how it culminated in the present no rent campaign. He gave instances of the unprecedented repression of the Kisans, the coercive methods used by the officials to recover the dues from those who could not pay a pie and the revolting treatment accorded to peasant women in some cases.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

He challenged the Government to disaprove those charges which he said were based on a thorough inquiry conducted by responsible Congress workers and in several cases personally by him. In one case a woman showed remarkable courage and in a gathering of 5,000 people and in the presence of police officers pointed out the man who had misbehaved with her. But even then the officials took no notice of it and refused to institute an inquiry. It was only after the publication of the charge sheet by Mahatmaji that the officials were awakened and investigated into the matter; but even then it was done in a manner which could not satisfy the Congress.

DISGUSTNG SITUATION.

The situation was so disgusting that it was with the greatest amount of patience that the Congress workers in the province could tolerate it The Delhi Truce came in their way. It meant neither peace nor war. But they bore all the agony very patiently. It was only when no other alternative was left to them that they advised the Kisans to stop payments. He had the fullest satisfaction that the Congress left no stone unturned to avert the crisis and if the fight was there it was solely due to the attitude of the Government.

"FALSE STATEMENT."

And yet the U. P. Government had the temerity to accuse the Congress of breaches of the Truce. That statement of the Government, said the speaker, was false.

Relying on some letters which they had intercepted during the days of Truce they were accusing the Congress of efforts to keep the Congress organisations in good trim. That he said was not a secret. He had often said it in Bombay on the same Maidan and the Congress President also had declared it. Nobody meant that the period of Truce was to be wasted and if they tried to reorganise the Congress Committees or to reinforce their volunteer forces it was no breach of the Truce. He asked if the Government had disbanded their army and the additional police force because there was a Truce. If one party could keep its forces intact why the same thing should not be allowed in the case of the other party?

IT IS NO SECRET.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said that the Congress never made a secret of it and in fact they had declared from house tops that in case the Round Table Conference failed there would be a revival of the Civil Disobedience movement and the fight for freedom. Those who thought otherwise were either themselves simpletons or took the Congressmen to be so. But the latter were not so foolish. Their President, Mr. Sherwani, was accused of issuing a circular in which he asked the Congress workers in the province to win over the Kisans to the side of the Congress.

FIRST AND FOREMOST TASK.

Pandit Jawaharlal declared that the Congress had that object ever in view. In fact it was its primary object. To work for the good of the Kisans was its first and foremost task and it would never relinquish it. Then he was personally accused of attempting to establish the rule of peasants His views on the subject were well-known to the country. He was certainly working for a rule in which the peasants had effective voice in the administration of the country, but there was no idea of expropriation of the Zamindars. Mr. Sherwani, the President of the Committee, was himself a Zamindar. Their Secretary was also a Zamindar and at least four or five out of the 12 members of the Council were good Zamindars. So if he wanted to adopt some other path there were others to prevent him from doing so.

"PANCHAYATI RAJ"

As a matter of fact the word he always used among the Kisans was a "Panchayati Raj" and he believed that so long as the peasants who formed the bulk of the Indian population had not an effective voice in the country's administration there would be no real Swaraj and, therefore, he was working for that end. That was also the objective of the Congress. As to the Zamindari system prevalent in the U. P. even the officials including Sir Malcolm Hailey had admitted that it would not work and it was collapsing. The question before them was how best to replace it.

INTENTIONS OF GOVT.

In conclusion Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the U. P. Ordinance. He said it had surpassed all other Ordinances. The sins of the children and minors were now to be visited upon parents and guardians and the entire Press in the country was to be victimised. That clearly betrayed the intentions of the Government which was to crush the Congress. They knew what was happening in Bengal. Perhaps the same things would be repeated in the U. P. He and his family did not originally belong to the U. P. but had lived in that province for a sufficiently long period. He would only warn the Government that it was the U. P. which had seen the greatest battles in Indian history which had decided the destiny of the country. If the final battle for India's freedom was to be fought in that province, the country would only welcome it.

NO HEROICS.

He did not want to indulge in heroics. He felt that the strength of the Congress had immensely increased during the past few months; while, if there was any increase in the power of the Government, it was to do more and more wrong. It was evident from incidents that the country witnessed at Hijli and Chittagong. He warned the people that such incidents might be repeated at various places but they should in no case swerve from the path of non-violence which they had adopted. It was relying in the nation's strength and its capacity to suffer that they launched the movement last year and if there was occasion to revive it those would be their weapons again.

The meeting terminated in loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai." and wild scenes of enthusiasm.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Previous	Close	3.43¾
To-day's	Opening	3.48
To-day's	Close	345
Difference		+.1¼

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Previous	Close	.344
To-day's	Close	3.45
Difference		+.1

CITY NOTES

[BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.]

To an Italian paper Gandhiji is reported to have stated that he is coming back to renew the struggle. This will, of course, mean the resumption of the boycott "which will be directed not against persons, but against policy, institutions and things."

The correctness of the interview still remains to be confirmed, but if Gandhiji is correctly reported, the cotton mills will be doubly affected by the boycott. In the first place, the dislocation of trade and disorganisation of movements of commodities will prevent the mills from marketing their production. The second is that those mills which have had comparative immunity from the "banned" list during the last few months will find that the terms will be stiffened. They will have probably to use Indian materials, both raw and manufactured, to the maximum extent possible if they are not to be on the "banned" list. This feature has made the share market lose its head and most shares were found to have lost ground considerably. As against the closing quotations of Monday, many of them lost as much as seven per cent of value. Bombay Dyeings (Rs. 29—615), Century (Rs. 197-188), Pearls Rs. 166-155) are typical examples. The sympathetic movements of other shares were reflected in the drop of Tata Iron Ordinary from Rs. 24 to Rs. 21-4 and II Pref. from Rs. 47 to Rs. 45. Bombay Burmans similarly declined from Rs. 312 to 307.

This movement was also passed on to the securities group and the 3 1 2 per cents found no buyers at Rs. 51-14. The general feeling of uncertainty of the past few days has been justified to-day by these declines. Coming as this does on top of the Japanese yen position, the market is certainly in very nervous condition.

THE YEN MARKET.

The London cross-rate on Japan was recorded as 2.3d nominal which is a fall of nearly 8d. from gold parity or about 25 per cent. But the Japanese banks did not take this fall as reflecting the true position and, as was the case yesterday, confined their transactions to maturing B.C. bills for which a rate of 162 was quoted. There was practically no other business transacted.

THE GOLD MARKET.

After the reaction yesterday, there was some strength in the market on opening to-day and though the London-New York rate was 344, the local gold quotation was the same here as yesterday when the cross-rate was 337. In the evening when the London rate came through as 346, the local rate followed in sympathy and was quoted at Rs. 28-13-6. Arrivals have also fallen off considerably.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of State owned railways for the week ending 28th. November have shown a slight improvement at Rs. 178 lakhs, being Rs. 5 lakhs above the previous week and Rs. 10 lakhs over last year. This is encouraging but is not adequate to meet the railway financial position. For 8 months of 1931 the earnings amounted to Rs. 54,18 lakhs which is less than last year by Rs. 6,22 lakhs and Rs. 10,63 lakhs less than 1929 which was nearly normal. The year's budget after allowing for all the retrenchments effected would not be less than Rs. 90 crores and the receipts, from the returns so far, would not be more than Rs. 85 crores for the whole year, leaving a deficit of about Rs. 5 crores. The Government will then have not only to forego their revenue from the railways but may have to be prepared to meet expenditure on account of the guaranteed dividends.

GARNISHEE ORDER ON BANK.

The Midland Bank has won a a case in the Court of Appeal in which £300,000 was claimed by Lazar Bros. through a "garnishee order" obtained by the latter on the Moscow Industrial Bank. This bank had left £500,000 on deposit with the Midland Bank but the bank had been put out of existence by the Soviet decrees. The Court held that, as the company had ceased to exist, a "garnishee order" obtained against it was not valid and could not be enforced on the Midland Bank.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR SALT?

A friend has pointed out to me that I was wrong in stating that Europeans in India ate our salt. He contends that whatever they ate, they obtained from their own people governing India and that they were certainly true to the salt which they ate. I stand corrected!

BE RID OF YOUR WORRY.

Hardup.—I am afraid I am losing my sleep thinking of the money I owe you.

Saukar.—Then, why don't you repay it?

FLEET STREET SEES RED IN INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

dum to which Jawaharlal wants to have total expropriation of landlords and the establishment of Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Pandit Jawaharlal is described as a fanatical Communist who was anxious to utilise the agrarian situation for the spread of Communism under the Congress disguise.

"RED" WOMEN'S ORGANISATION.

The third argument for the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal, Hardayal Nag and other Congress leaders particularly the women leaders is that these leaders are building "Red" Women Organisations as in Matunga where according to Sir Percival Philips "the Congress Extremists conceive the idea of using a large number of women as their dupes and are teaching them to play a leading part in the next offensive against the Government.

PREPARING FOR "RED" STRIFE!

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the fanatical Communist, arrived in Bombay to supervise the first drills and to give to the Women's Military Training Organisation his blessings. He was accompanied by Vallabhbhai Patel who is making no less energetic efforts to plunge the country into "Red" strife."

(Message incomplete)

Parle's
GOLD STAR
DELICIOUS FRUIT DROP PACKETS
Direct From The Cooking Kettle To the Consumer
Made By—Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,
21, Chukla Street, Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY, NO. 3.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esqr., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esqr., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B. M.A. (Penn.)
Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sum of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY,
Manager.

HELLS ANGELS

SALT SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN.

How It Was Conducted In North India.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

Interesting details of Civil Disobedience Movement against Salt and the efforts of the department to manufacture finer quality of salt are available in the annual report of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. The jurisdiction of the Department extends from North-West Frontier Province to the province of Bihar and Orissa and in addition includes the Punjab, Delhi, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India.

INJURY TO SALT REVENUE.

Mr. K. L. Hoyle, I.C.S. the Commissioner in charge of the department in his review of the year 1930-31 says that the year coincided almost exactly with the life of the civil disobedience movement. This movement, initiated in March 1930, was in full swing when the year opened, and was characterised by active and enthusiastic propaganda against the use of Government salt, but very little in the way of organised endeavour to replace it. The representatives of the Congress in the United Provinces and Bihar had no previous practical experience in the making of salt from salt earth, and the little they actually manufactured in their public demonstrations was of very dubious quality. What was passed off on the public as satyagraha salt was in most cases duty paid salt or salt reduced by luniyas under license. In such circumstances it will be apparent the harm, any, done to the salt revenues was insignificant. The agitation was most marked in the districts of Agra, Cawnpur, Rai Bareli, Allahabad and Ghazipur in the United Provinces and in the Saran District of Bihar. It was at its height in the month of April in May it declined and by the end of June it had ceased to offer any scope for the activities of the Internal Branch. So long as it lasted, all possible advice and help was furnished by the Department to the district officials of the affected areas and the district and police officials were invested by the local government with powers of salt Revenue officers, so that they had no difficulty in dealing appropriately with the situation and in arresting offenders and sending them up for trial.

REFINERS AND LUNIYAS UNAFFECTED?

A remarkable and pleasing feature of the agitation was that it did not upset the equilibrium of the saltpetre refiners of the crude workers. Great pressure was brought to bear on most of these persons to break the salt laws, but all resisted stoutly and carried on their work as usual regardless of the commotion around them. The loyalty displayed by the luniyas in some cases openly, makes it doubly regrettable that more cannot be done to help this deserving class. In like manner great credit is also due to the refiners, who in spite of abuse and threats of physical violence refused to carry out the behests of the Congress and remained loyal to the last. It was noteworthy that while persecuting the trade, the agitators made no serious attempt to molest the staff. In some places, especially in Bihar, open hostility was met with but no actual violence was ever used against any officer or his men.

THE RESULT OF DELHI SETTLEMENT.

In the last month of the year the Irwin-Gandhi agreement was signed and came into force at once. By one of the clauses of this agreement the poorer classes are allowed, with certain restrictions, to collect and manufacture salt. Since the concession applies, as much to luniyas as to any other of the poorer classes there remains no necessity for licences except in the case of refiners, and at the time of writing proposals are being formulated for the abolition of the whole system of licensing for crude saltpetre, khari, rassi and sajji, which will enable the staff to be appreciably reduced. Up to the present, very little advantage has been taken of the concession in the areas covered by the Internal Branch, indeed it is only in one district, namely Partabgarh in the United Provinces that salt has been manufactured from salt earth on a fairly large scale. This district contains salt earth in abundance and is the only district where earth salt, including refinery salt, is preferred to Sambhar salt. For these reasons it requires close supervision. Mr. Hoyle proceeding remarks that concession has been seriously abused in the Salt Range and parts of Kohat Division.

OVERHAULING THE DEPARTMENT.

Proceeding he says that efforts were continued during the year to modernise the Department in many directions, particularly with regard to office procedure. The Government of India's sanction to a comprehensive scheme of devolution of powers to the General Managers submitted for approval in the course of the year, was received shortly after its close, and various other measures similarly tending towards economy and efficiency were undertaken. The indenting rules, introduced during 1929-30 were revised during the year under report in the light of experience of their working. In February 1930 the experiment was made with the approval of the Central Board of Revenue, of separating white rock salt at Khewra for dispatch to the United Provinces and Bengal markets with an additional charge of six pies per maund, the object being to determine whether by means of supplies of specially selected rock-salt imported salt could be excluded from those markets. The experiment was however soon abandoned, as the imposition of the additional duty of 4½ annas per maund had raised the price of imported salt at Calcutta and the measure had thus outlived its usefulness.

The output and the sales of salt during the year under report exceeded those of the previous year by 23 per cent and 75 per cent respectively, while the issues shows a decline of about 14 3/4 per cent.

WHY SALES INCREASED.

The very marked increase in sales in 1930-31 is chiefly due to the fact that indenting on Sambhar which was closed in 1929-30 was re-opened during the year under report; the increase in output is due to a large quantity of salt having been washed away in the floods of July 1929 while no such loss occurred during the year 1930-31.—A. P.

OUR OVERPAID PUBLIC SERVANTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

short, the new type of Government officer should be a public servant in the real sense of the word.

WHAT BARODA ACHIEVES.

In return it is the duty of the country through its executive to see that the public servants are remunerated to an extent compatible with an assured and decent living. Taking all factors into consideration this limit at the present time should not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month for all Government servants, excepting the very highest, i.e., Ministers and Executive Councillors and Judges. If Baroda can get competent, Subhas to manage districts larger than corresponding British Districts on Rs. 750 a month why should Collectors in adjoining British India draw Rs. 1,800 and in addition Lee and other special allowances.

It is hardly fair to look upon the cost of one's education as an investment solely for increasing the earning-power. The liberal education besides helping a person to earn more enables him to lead a better and fuller life and enhances the moral value of living.

CRITERION OF ADEQUATE SALARY.

I quite agree, however, that the pay of any post must be such as to enable the holder to lead a decent life.

For a professor of Pathology in a place like Bombay Rs. 350 p.m. (referring to a recent controversy) is decidedly low. But one case can hardly defend the huge salaries ranging from Rs. 850 to Rs. 2,000 p.m. paid to many professors and other public servants. Due to imitation of European scales, the higher posts in all branches of Administration—be it noted both private and State—are costing a lot more than the average income of an unskilled man in this country can afford. This requires close scrutiny.

A LONDON CASE.

I know that my own Professor in London University, a brilliant man with University gold medals and double Master's degrees and high academic qualifications, drew in London—a place far costlier than Bombay—a salary of £800 a year when he was fifty-two.

Besides one has to remember that a Professor works hardly seven months a year while his unfortunate compatriots in commercial, professional, revenue, police, or judicial branches have to work harder—very often twelve months a year.

THE CONTRAST.

In our country there is a wide gulf between skilled and unskilled labour. While a working man hardly earns ten annas a day, the commercial manager, professor, collector, magistrate, advocate, or doctor earns often from Rs. 30 to 50 a day. In interests of national solidarity and social peace and safety of all the sooner this gulf is bridged the better it will be. Otherwise social injustice breeds the seeds of dissatisfaction and ultimately revolution.

In any part of the world it requires a really able man to earn Rs. 700 a month. An income between Rs. 400 and Rs. 900 a month should satisfy any well-trained and foreign qualified man in India. The sooner we get rid of the mentality of copying false standards set up by the Old Nabobs of the East India Company, the better for our country. In India the ratio between the highest paid and the bottom dog in any office-state, municipal or commercial—is anything from fifty to eighty, while in England and all continental countries, it is hardly five to six. The Viceroy gets Rs. 21,000 p.m. i.e. 21 times the salary of the British Prime Minister and 5,000 times average Indian income. How can the same servants ever feel like brethren? The total wages of the office peon are hardly enough for the smoke-bill of the 'Burra Saheb'. As long as this system exists national cohesion must ever be weak.

BETTER PAY FOR BOTTOM-DOG NEEDED.

The best way to achieve this is to increase by at least 25 per cent the emoluments of all public servants drawing less than Rs. 40 per month at the same time reducing by 25 per cent the salaries of all officers receiving a salary of Rs. 750 a month and over. This step is not as drastic as it appears at first sight, when it is remembered that the best of the British Civil servants do not aspire to more than £1,200 a year in England, in spite of its higher cost of living. In a poor country like ours, where the average income per head per year is Rs. 50, only what excuse can there be for Provincial Ministers or Executive Councillors expecting to receive more than Rs. 2,000 per month?

The sooner our so-called leaders call attention to this, the better for the country.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6)

1974 issue at the moment of writing. This debt is to be increased by 35 lakhs to meet the current year's deficit in the budget.

UNSALEABLE LAND.

The Board has been making adequate sinking fund provision of about 6.83 lakhs but, when the Government Securities backed by the assets of the whole nation are quoted at about Rs. 61 it is not to be expected that a loan of a municipal body of this kind would be much better than it is. But the method of utilising the sinking fund is a little curious. All of it is invested in the Trust's own issues and, when it wants some emergency funds, it has to borrow against them at high rates of interest, whereas, if they had been invested in other securities, it is claimed that the accommodation might be cheaper.

As against the outstanding loan of Rs. 16,38,94,000 the annual income is about Rs. 75 lakhs which leaves a deficit of about 39 lakhs (and this is expected to grow each year) and the assets consist of lands developed more or less completely but almost wholly unsaleable unless the Municipality buys some more land for cemeteries and cremation grounds as it recently proposed to do. The amount spent in such unremunerative areas is no less than Rs. 7,86,24,051 and the depression has made even the sites in the better areas like the Sydenham Road unsaleable.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It would appear that economy alone would not cover the big deficit in the budget of the Trust and that revenue is needed. It is unfortunate that the Trust has been saddled on the Corporation with such an unproductive debt that the odium of imposing new taxation is thrown on the Corporation. The loan was issued with the backing of the local Government and it stands to reason that, in handing the Trust over to the Corporation, there should also be handed over a sufficient proportion of assets or sources of revenue which would meet necessary expenses and make the Trust a commercial proposition. The Government may plead that they themselves are in a bad predicament and have no money to help out the Trust. But the ultimate responsibility is on the Government to redeem the loan and though the date of reckoning may be far off, they must shoulder it to the extent to which the present financial troubles of the Trust are due to the operations carried out more or less directly under the orders of the Government.

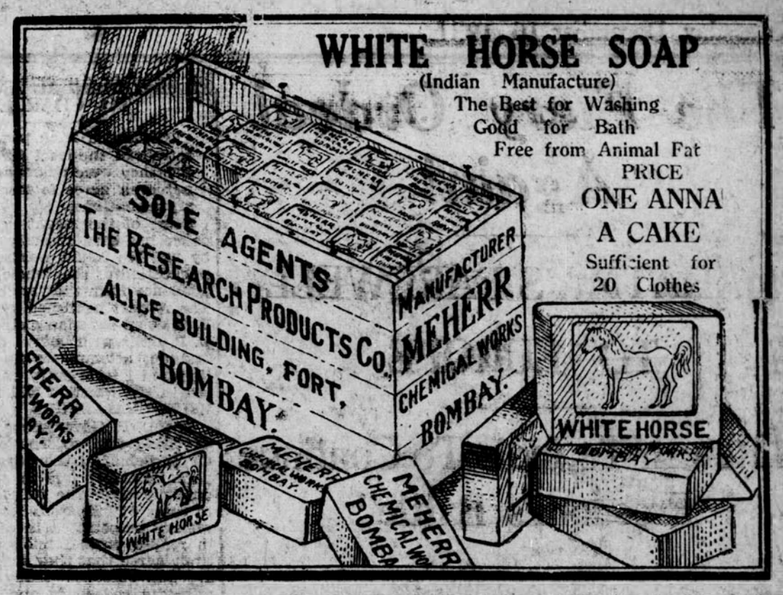
COW SLAUGHTER AND GLANCY COMMISSION

Request To Exclude Question From Discussion

SRINAGAR, Dec. 15.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir, has issued the following press note:—

Mir Waiz of Srinagar who is the religious leader of Mahommedans of Kashmir, has wired to His Highness that he and his followers who form the bulk of the Mahommedan population in Kashmir are definitely against cow killing as they had previously intimated. Similar telegrams have been received from the districts. Zamindars of Pulwama add that question of cow slaughter be excluded from discussion by the Glancy Commission as it will promote hatred between two sister communities.—A.P.



COMMENCING FROM 18TH DECEMBER
MADAN THEATRES'
TALKING & SINGING PICTURE IN HINDI
SHAKUNTALA
WITH
MISS KAJJAN & Master NISSAR
AT WELLINGTON-TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

LOOK OUT
FOR
EDSU'S
SPECIAL FREE GIFT
AND
DISCOUNT OFFER
From 19th Dec. to 24th Dec.,
IN
The Christmas Supplement
OF
INDIA'S GREATEST SHOP WINDOW,
(TIMES OF INDIA)
ON
19th December, 1931.

AHMEDABAD HOSPITAL & MATERNITY HOME.

On Site Of 36th Congress.

SARDAR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai performed the opening ceremony of Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital and Sheth Chinai's Maternity Home, this morning before a large gathering. The trustees of the Hospital and the Home, the architect, who planned the buildings, and many ladies and gentlemen were present.

CONGRESS SITE UTILIZED FOR HOSPITAL.

Sriyut Mavlankar, Municipal President and Chairman, Managing Board, welcomed the visitors and in a short speech thanked donors. He said that the site of the 36th Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad of 1921 has been utilised for this purpose of a hospital and a maternity home.

He thanked all those who had helped in the construction of the buildings and the management. Sardar Vallabhbhai address the meeting pointing out how the land blessed by Congress was after some difficulty utilised for the hospital and the home and the plot of Khadinagar was the site of Kshatriya Nagar and other Housing Societies. He referred to Sjt. Mavlankar's appeal for donations and announced a donation of rupees ten thousand from Sheth Kasturbhai in the name of his grand mother.

UNHELPFUL GOVERNMENT.

Referring to Sjt. Mavlankar's remark that Government was not prepared to forego the assessment for non-agricultural use of land Sardar Vallabhbhai said that Government was in a pitiable plight and unable to run its civil hospital without public help. He thanked Major Candy for the help he had rendered and pointed out how local municipality was prepared to take up management of Civil Hospital but Government declined to hand over management. He said Government is in its last throes and people ought not to be nervous about Government action.

LOCAL MAGNATES' DUTY.

He further said that local magnates were shrewd businessmen and were making large profits even in these days of depression and appealed for co-operation from highest to lowest and not to trust the Government for management. He gave the instance of Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Hospital the gift of Sir Chinubhai the management of which has been with the Government and in which the public has been taking no interest.

AHMEDABAD DREAMS OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In concluding his address he said that Ahmedabad should prevail upon Manilal Mohanlal Jhaveri to give most of his time to the management of the hospital. He also appealed to Sheth Kasturbhai to collect funds for the hospital and finally appealed to all to turn their charities in such philanthropic directions. He appealed to the local Mahajans also and asked them not to think of running separate hospitals of their own but to help this one institution so that it may serve the whole of Gujarat and in course of time may be developed into a medical college.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S TRIBUTE.

The vote was seconded by Sriyut Amratlal Hargovandas in a short speech and was supported by Mr. Batley the architect who had prepared the plan of the building. He said Sheth Kasturbhai was responsible for having the work entrusted to him and he had been abused a great deal as the work was entrusted to an Englishman and not to some Indian. He said that he had charged high fees no doubt but assured the audience that the whole amount had gone to the pockets of Indians in his office and the European partners of the firm had not received anything from the fees charged. He also declared that by entrusting the work to his firm Sardar Vallabhbhai had proved that in Swaraj Government European workers would not be rejected but Indians would be glad to avail themselves of their services. Sardar Vallabhbhai then opened the Vadilal Sarabhai hospital and then Sheth Chinai's maternity home. The trustees were then garlanded by Sardar Vallabhbhai and Sriyut Mavlankar garlanded the Sardar. The meeting dispersed after 'Vande Mataram' was sung by young girls.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Shanghai Maru	4104	14 Dec.	23 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@28 Dec.
*Tottori ,,	5973	15 Dec.	30 Dec.
*Nagato Maru	5901	19 Dec.	3 Jan.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 11 Jan.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	18 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@26 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	23 Dec.	9 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	7 Jan.	21 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	13 Jan.	19 Jan.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	27 Jan.	2 Feb.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

A PILGRIM'S IMPRESSIONS.

(By J. T. AUSTIN).

With a great piety and devotion, Christians and non-Christians from several parts of the world gathered in front of the Church of Bom Jesus, in Old Goa, to witness the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier. The 3rd December was the appointed day of this exposition, but crowds of people had already gathered there several days earlier.

It was all calm, the night was not yet over, and the morning was not yet broken, when the sweet, melodious voice of the seminary students and their fathers was heard approaching from a long distance; the boys in their blue uniforms, the Fathers in their black gowns and the Bishops in their red robes, passing in long rows, with their bowed heads and folded hands revealed the importance of the day. The State band was playing and its music, at such a time of the day, was very inspiring. Thus the little town was already busy; and soon crowds of people were found passing from one church to the other for their worship.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

It was about 9-30 in the morning when the exposition service in the Church of Bom Jesus was begun, and lasted till noon. At about 12-30, in the presence of several officers of the state including the Governor-General and the Governor, and that of the several leaders of the church, including the Patriarch of the East Indies, Bishops of Ceylon, Trivandram, Mylapore, Nellure, Goa and such other delegates, the coffin containing the body of St. Francis Xavier was partly taken outside the chest. The service was rather long, but every thing was calm and devotional. Then, one after another, all the leading people that had assembled there came in front of the coffin, knelt down and kissed the feet of this saint. Later followed the other clergy, their seminary students and other influential people. In the evening it was opened to the public. The crowd was too large to be easily brought under control and the State police had a strenuous time keeping order. From that day, all morning and evening, huge crowds of people are found waiting in front of the Church to find a chance of getting in. One can see there how neither the present political situation, nor the financial crisis, nor the several religious scruples of India have in any way affected this gathering. The great life of this saint and the miracle of God in thus preserving his body for the last four hundred years have drawn men from all parts of the world, of all nationalities and religions, in true devotion and faith.

THE SAINT'S EARLY CAREER.

Francis Xavier, the youngest son of Don Juan de Jasso, a Spanish noble, was born at Navarre on the 7th, April 1506. After spending his early life in his native place, he went to Paris with a great ambition to become a famous learned man, took his Master of Arts with rapid success and was appointed as a professor of Philosophy. It was then that he got himself acquainted with Ignatius, one of his countrymen and a pious soldier, and fully won oy his influence, on the morning of 15th, August 1534 he dedicated his life for the service of the Church. Renouncing all his wordly ambition, he then began his Christian labour, and toiled for six years. Afterwards he was called to Rome. It was there along with Ignatius that the "Society of Jesus" was formed and the sanction of Paul III was obtained. It was the time when the differences between the Catholics and their opponents, the Protestants, were at their height; and king John III of Portugal who was very anxious to plant the Catholic religion in India was greatly pleased to hear about these noble workers and sent for them. Soon Francis Xavier stood before this king and gave himself to India. Thus in 1541 he left Portugal.

LANDS AT GOA.

The king offered him a pleasant and luxurious journey, but refusing all, dressing himself as a poor man, taking nothing with him except a few books and a rug and sharing the food of a humble sailor he reached India on 6th, May 1542' On landing at Goa several honours awaited him, but he accepted nothing, refused his royal palace and other luxurious living and accommodated himself in a hospital in the midst of the poor and afflicted and began his great service.

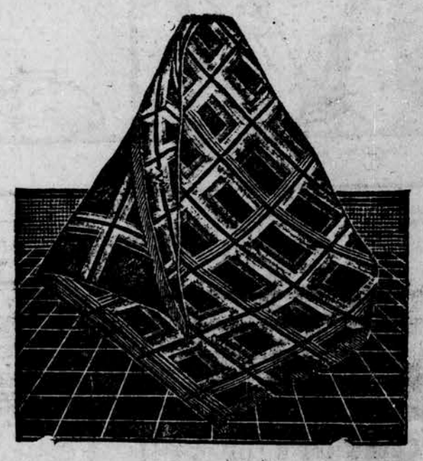
THE MIRACLE.

His early service was with the humble fishermen of the coast and later he worked in the State of Cochin, and in Nagpatam, Malacca, Jaffnapatam, Ceylon and Japan. Finally, in the year 1552 he left Goa for China, but when he was nearing the land he got ill. and as the journey in the ship was only increasing his sickness he was required to land in an inland by name Sancian, very near the coast of China. where he died. When the people in the ship came to know about it, they came down to have a last look of this great saint. The body could not be embalmed by them, but they made a chest filled with unslaked lime, kept his body in it, with the object that the flesh might be consumed, leaving the bones clean which could then be easily conveyed to Goa on their return journey. After two and a half months, the ship returned to the place, took back the chest, and when it was opened, to the surprise of all, the body was found unconsumed, possessing its fresh colou r. A puncture was made about his chest, say the chroniclers. to see its inner condition and there was blood rushing out of the wound. The ship next arriving at Malacca, the body was removed and was buried there by the order of the Governor; but the friends of the deceased managed to secure the body again and had it sent to Goa, With a great honour the body was received at Goa on the 15th March 1554, and was placed in the Church of St. Paul. However it was finally removed to the Church of Bom Jesus, where it rests now. The body was examined now and then, and always it was found free from any decomposition or decay. On the 3rd November 1614 according to the request of the Father General Claudius Aquaviva the right arm was detached from the body, the forearm with the hand was sent to Rome. while from the remaining portion parts were sent to Malacca, Macao and Japan.

In the year 1782 and thence afterwards there were several expositions of this body, and every time it was done after fully examining it, both by the State and Church. For the last time it was opened in the year 1922; and this present exposition which was begun on the third of this month will continue till the third of January 1932. People from several parts of the world are drawn there, both by land and sea, to the feet of this saint, who though dead about four hundred years ago, still exists for the glory of God.

GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS

Why Should we Hold Clearance Sales?



When our prices are rockbottom and defy any clearance sale prices.

Especially for New Woollen Overcoats from **Rs. 9** to **Rs. 21**

Woollen Rugs and Blankets check-pattern from **Rs. 3-8** to **Rs. 16**

Holdals, Suit Cases, Cabin Trunks, Reliable quality latest style.

Solid Leather Soles **Boots and Shoes** from **Rs. 3-8** to **Rs. 12** a pair

K. C. MARROTT, India's Premier House for New Waterproofs. 187, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL MEMBERS WALK OUT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for giving due publicity to the following facts as regards the election of the Chairman to the Sanitary Committee by the Ahmedabad Municipality —which was discussed on the November 2 last.

The President, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar. on the points of order raised. ruled as under:—

At least this is a debatable and arguable point and the chair proposes to take the sense of the meeting as to whether they desire the voting by ballot or openly, particularly in view of the fact of previous precedents of open voting and the arguable nature of the questions raised."

He thereupon took the sense of the meeting, which being equally divided. he ruled: "That it would not depart from the old precedent and the voting, therefore, will be open". A walk-out as protest against the ruling then followed.

The President's ruling was absolutely wrong—the precedent pointing to the contrary of his ruling. The President's ruling is. therefore, all the more regrettable.

The Municipality was ruled upto June 1926 by the District Municipal Act of 1901 and the rule framed and sanctioned thereunder. At that time there was no ballot. The practice followed under that Act is, therefore. neither a precedent nor authority from and after 26th November 1926. The present City Municipalities Act came into force in June 1926. As required by section 58 (a). 37 and 38 rules were framed thereunder for the constitution and appointment of committees. They were sanctioned by Government as of date 26th November 1926. The elections of the chairmen and the members of the Standing, Sanitary. and the newly devised Public Works Committee from November 1927, therefore. took place under the rules thus sanctioned.

The following points must be emphasized in this connection:

(a) Except last year in the case of the election of the Chairman, Standing Committee, all contested elections whether of chairmen or members for all the three executive committees, viz., the Standing; Sanitary and Public Works Committees has always been held on ballot.

(N.B.—Even Mr. Mavlankar has seen his mistake of last year and this year's election for the Standing Committee Chairmanship was held by ballot.)

(b) As regards the Chairmanship of the Sanitary Committee in particular there was no contest in the year 1927, 1928 and 1930. There was a contest in the year 1929 when the voting was taken, by ballot. This year there was a contest and the President in not following this practice, and even stating that the precedents showed open voting was absolutely wrong

(c) I tis thus clear that the President has violated the only precedent available. He had no right to take the sense of the meeting.

This letter is merely written to inform the public of the true reason for the 'walk-out'—viz. a protest against ruling alike arbitrary, opposed to law and the rules contrary to precedents, unjust and unfair alike to the public, the Board and to myself in particular.

—Yours. etc.,

CHIMANLAL P. BROKER.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 11.

The Radiant Tailoring Shop.

opposite ALBLESS BAUG (near Kemp & Coy.)

Churni Road, BOMBAY

Cashmere, Silk and Cotton Suits made to order with our own material.

CASHMERE SUITS from	... Rs. 45/- to Rs. 65/-
PURE SILK „ „	... Rs. 30/- to Rs. 65/
KHADI SILK „ „	... Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/
COTTON TUSSORE SUITS from	... Rs.13/8 to Rs. 18/8
INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS	... Rs.14/8
SUPER INDIAN AUTO LINEN SUITS	Rs.18/8
COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS from	Rs.2/12 to Rs. 3/8

We have engaged the services of practical and skilled Cutters and Tailors.

EUROPE OUTFIT A SPECIALITY

Agents for famous Shashisen Elastic Abdominal Belts

IN

Grey, Brown, Black & White

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras are certified to be first and best of all for CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercure." Telephone: No. 8139

WANTED

For

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GENERAL Assurance Society LIMITED.

Established 1907

Head Office:—

Katchery Rd. Ajmer.

Assurances in force	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Yearly Income over	Rs. 12,00,000
Funds over	Rs. 35,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs. 18,00,000

Insurance without Medical Examination upto Rs. 1,000/-

LIFE & MOTOR

Business Transacted.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS

APPLY TO—

S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent, Opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum. Bombay.

Do You Wish to Increase Your Strength ?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY.. HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc.. etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory. Brain Power, and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency. MOHAN Building, Girgaon. S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji. 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building. Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

MAGIC RING

The wearer of this wonderful MAGIC RING can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends. And can ascertain the mistrayed persons or things winning number of lottery or Satta, hidden lore or a treasure, subject of sealed envelope, and the articles of a locked up box etc. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled.

Price each ring Rs. 2.

NOTE:—A reward of Rs. 500 awarded if proved otherwise.

Manager, CHINA MAGICAL CO., Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

BEFORE GOING OUTDOORS

A TOUCH OF

AFGHAN SNOW

RUBBED SLIGHTLY

On your face and skin, It will safeguard your Beauty.

Try to-day and convince yourself. Sold Everywhere.

E. S. PATANWALA 182-84, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

FOUNDED BY

The great Indian patriots and Ex-presidents of the Indian National Congress—

Late Pandit Motilal Nehru And Hakim Ajmalkhan

The only Swadeshi and solid Insurance Company

THE TROPICAL Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman:—Dr. M.A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Edinborough), Ex-President of the Indian National Congress.

Head Office:—DELHI.

WANTED:—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and ORGANISERS on handsome terms.

Apply or write to:—

Chief Agents:—Messrs. R. C. JETHABHAI & CO. 2&3, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 85, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

AN IMPRESSION OF RUSSIA.

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

(Mr. Bruce Bliven, the editor of the New York weekly the "New Republic," is contributing to his paper a series of articles giving his impressions of European problems. In the following article he relates his experiences in Russia.)

MOSCOW, November 17.

Every American visitor to Russia would do well to write a few observations on a card and put it into the mirror in his hotel room where he can see it every day:—

1. The U.S.S.R. should be viewed in terms of what Russia once was, and not in terms of what America now is. Unless you saw the country before the Revolution, you should be very careful indeed in commenting on present conditions.

2. The only safe clue to the situation there is to remember that Communism in Russia is still, on the whole, more Russian than Communistic.

3. While the character of the rising generation is a new thing in the world, Russia is still dominated by persons who came to maturity before 1917, and in mentality they are pretty much what Russians have always been.

4. The effort to build a highly industrialised civilisation in a nation composed mostly of illiterate peasants, and to do this in the course of a few years, must rank as one of the most desperate ventures in all history.

Lest I be judged guilty of violating the first principle enunciated above, let me remark that most of what I shall have to say about Russia is not the result of original observation. It is the consensus of many conversations with permanent, or at least long-term, residents, some of them Russians but most of them Americans—journalists, engineers, agricultural experts; &c. They know as much about what is happening there as anyone outside the Government, and they spoke more frankly than any official would be likely to do (although I also had enlightening discussions with Soviet officials about theories and paper plans). Most of my informants are non-Communists. Parenthetically, the stock idea outside Russia that one sees there only what the Government wishes, and is shown a mere series of Potemkin villages," is a misleading half-truth. In my own case, for instance, I went where I pleased and when I pleased.

A PSYCHOLICAL EXPERIENCE.

To go from Germany to Russia in the autumn of 1931 is an extraordinary psychological experience. As I suggested in my first article, Germany is to-day a land dominated by fear. Her people live in daily dread of a revolution, either by the Fascists or the Communists; they anticipate that their currency may at almost any moment be subjected again to involuntary and uncontrollable inflation; they have already 5,000,000 unemployed; expect this number to grow greatly during the winter, and consider the outlook for their industry to be about as dark as possible.

Russia, on the contrary, is a land of hope; it strikes you almost with the force of a blow as soon as you are across the border. Even the non-Communists share the universal belief that the worst is now over, and look forward to a future which will grow steadily brighter. There is universal testimony that a general and marked improvement (not seasonal in character) has taken place in the past few months, particularly in regard to food; and it is everywhere believed that this is but the beginning. It is true that Russia has been hard hit by the world-wide depression, which has curtailed the prices of her exports, mostly raw materials, far more than it has the cost of the machinery which is her chief present import. But it seems quite absurd to talk about Russia's "going bankrupt" on this account. On tht contrary, Russia is perhaps the one country in the world which is least likely to go bankrupt, for the reason that every factor in the internal financial and economic situation is absolutely in the hands of the Government.

The most striking immediate result of the foreign-trade situation is that Russia is suffering a serious deficit of foreign money. This is one reason why she is now encouraging tourist trade with might and main, and why there are stores and restaurants in the chief cities where Russian goods are on sale at attractively low prices but only for outside currency—"valuta." It is forbidden to take roubles out of the country, and in the first days of the Five-year Plan many American experts had contracts which provided that half or even three-quarters of their salaries should be paid in dollars in New York. But to-day, with millions out of work in America, there is a "buyers' market" for technicians, and salary contracts are being written which provide that payment shall be in roubles only. Russia is actually sending out of the country some of the much-needed foreign experts who refuse to be paid in this way, simply because she cannot find dollars for them.

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

There could be no more irrelevant inquiry than the one so often heard in the United States: Will the Fvie-year Plan succeed or fail? If a man sets out to stack a ten-foot file of bricks in the course of one day he may or may not achieve this purpose; but even if he does not, such bricks as he has succeeded in stacking are still there. In some of its hundreds of aspects the Five-year Plan is already accomplished; in others, the goal will probably be reached by October 1, 1932, the end of the four-year period into which the effort has been condensed; in still others, presumably, the achievement will be only 90 per cent or 75 or 60. But it is now quite impossible that there should be a sufficient margin of failure to daunt the Communists. Whatever the actual results, the next Five-year Plan will at once be announced, and work go forward as usual.

The gravest peril to the Russian programme is, of course, the threat of war. It is astonishing to a stranger to see how implicitly all Russians, whether Communists or not, accept the doctrine that the Western capitalistic Powers will presently use military means in the attempt to destroy the Socialist experiment—not on the ground that it is a failure, but for the exactly opposite reason that it is succeeding all too well. In the midst of the desperate struggle for industrialisation, the Soviet Government is spending vast sums on the Red Army and rehearsing the civilian population even down to teaching the school children how to use gas masks for protection in case of aerial attack. Their enemies say that the army is not for defence but to carry out an ultimate imperialistic policy which will not differ greatly from that of the Tsar; but when you are on the ground such an interpretation seems plain nonsense. The Rusians' one present hope is that they may be let alone to work out their domestic programme.

WORKERS BETTER OFF.

If you ask how the average Russian is faring nowadays, the only possible answer is that there is no such person. Everything depends upon the classification in which the individual finds himself. Not only are wage rates markedly different for various groups, but the purchasing power of their money is subject to tremendous variation. Even for two persons whose classification cards are exactly similar there may be a great difference, depending upon the abilities of the manager of one store or another, or whether the factory kitchen in either case is well conducted. There is a shortage of everything in Russia—except, perhaps, speeches.—and goods are rationed on a system of priorities. The army and the factory workers, of course, come first. While it is hard to say so with scientific accuracy, most of the independent authorities with whom I talked thought that the peasant comes second (his status is subject to great local variation). Then follow clerical workers, professional men, and so on until we reach the disfranchised, cardless classes—priests, employers of labour, etc., who must buy in the open market at high prices and have a very hard time of it indeed.

But even when you have worked out the situation in regard to wages, food, clothing, and so on, for any individual, you have only begun to tell the story. For he has a whole series of State-provided services and insurances which have no counterpart in the United States. He has security in old age, in illness, or in involuntary unemployment. He has, in a rapidly growing number of cases which already reaches many thousands, new living quarters which by previous Russian proletarian or peasant standards are absolutely palatial. His recreation and cultural advancement are planned and administered by expert hands on a scale never dreamed of before or elsewhere.

Yet even all this does not touch the real heart of the matter. During the misnamed Great War millions of Americans went without food, saved gasolene, paid staggering taxes with the greatest cheerfulness because they were united in a common effort to do something which (at the time) seemed important. The Russians, living at a standard still very far below that of the United States as a whole, are animated by similar psychology. This does not apply merely, I am convinced, to the small percentage of the population which belongs to the Communist party. The Five-year Plan and its successors have now been sold successfully to the whole country. To equal and surpass the level of production in the capitalistic countries in the shortest possible time, and certainly not later than 1943, has become a great game.

"SUGAR AS PROTECTED INDUSTRY."

Sugar Committee's Recommendations.

NEW DELHI, December 11.

"That the sugar should be declared, as a protected industry, without delay, for at least fifteen years and an annual grant of ten lakhs of rupees should be placed at the disposal of the Imperil Council of Agricultural Research for the development of sugar industry and sugar-cane cultivation" was the recommendation of the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which held its sittings in New Delhi. The Committee, among other things considered the recommendations of the Tariff Board on Sugar Industry and expressed its opinion that there should be no further reference to the Tariff Board before the term of protection of 15-years. It was also urged that the Government should have the power of imposing a deferred duty of eight annas per cwt., as proposed by Tariff Board and that the exercise of this power should be left entirely in the hands of the Governor General in Council. Committee also endorsed the findings of the Tariff Board in regard to information and returns to be supplied by factories and recommended that cane prices should be posted in conspicuous places also at all cane weighing stations.

The Committee next examined the scheme for a Research and Testing Station for the Indigenous system of Gur and Sugar manufacture, drawn up by the Imperial Sugar Technologist Council of Agricultural Research. It was pointed out that in the present Indian sugar industry there was the large industrialist or the factory owner and the small grower and that khandsari was an intermediate stage and as an intermediate step in progress, it was important to develop the khandsari industry.

COMMITTEE'S OPINIONS.

The Committee next approved of the proposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to co-operate with the latter in investigating the cost of sugar cane production in the United Provinces, North Bihar, Bombay, the Punjab and Madras. It was felt the proposal would be very important from the bullock and labour points of view.

It was asserted that imported Demerara Coarse brown sugar, which was in demand by hotels and by certain class of people could easily be made in India. It was also pointed out that people were using more and more white sugar, and during the last five months consumption of sugar had fallen by forty per cent., due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. It was of opinion on that, in these days of financial stringency, the easiest way of fighting sugar cane disease, was by a change of variety and that no fresh expenditure could be incurred on the proposal. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to suggest methods of finding outlet for production of molasses, etc. It approved of a grant of Rs. 21,000 spread over a period of five years for breeding of thick canes in Mysore.

In connection with Technological side in the United Provinces, it was pointed out that this was dro-electrical power for sugar an experiment in the use of by-cane crushing and sugar manufacture and not an experiment with sugarcane crushers or in sugarcane boiling. It was also urged that it was not essential that the breeding and the crossing work should be done in the area for which the sugarcane variety was needed.

In Lyallpur, Punjab, cotton was competitive crop with sugarcane and the area under sugarcane cultivation was fluctuating very considerably from year to year in that tract dependent upon the price of cotton. It was, therefore, regarded essential that research station should be established in a tract where the area under cane was steady.—A.P.

ASTROLOGY

1 Year Life Reading, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM,
TIRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

Bombay Stockists:—Messrs. PARAGON PRODUCTS CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

INSANITY EPILEPSY HYSTERIA CAN BE CURED
ASSISTANCE BOOKLET TELLS HOW WRITE FOR A COPY.
VENUS RESEARCH LABY. POST BOX 587 CALCUTTA.

YOUR LUCK IN YOUR HAND

Only Astrology predicted the date of death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and the terrible destiny of late Czar of Russia and many other predictions through Astrology. Send us a post card with the exact time of your writing together with your name and address. And you will be furnished with an accurate account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things your age, Marriage, issues, profits and loss in business, promotion, reduction, love, happiness and bodily ailment for Re. 1/- only. Life reading Rs. 3/- only.

Directions will also be sent for unlucky affairs.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. Five hundred will be given to any one challenging our statement.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY,
P. B. No. 9, LAHORE.

"SIGACO"
QUALIFIES YOU FOR SAFE-INVESTMENT OF YOUR MONIES
SECURITY
ECONOMY
EFFICIENCY
RELIABILITY
4 GOOD POINTS RIGHT AT YOUR FINGER TIPS
ARE YOU "SIGACO" ASSURED?
INVESTIGATE
Send for "SIGACO" Book Now
Don't waste a minute find out what
THE SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
Has to Offer You.
LIVE AGENTS! Spare time Profits, Fixed Salaries, Travelling Allowance and Commission are open to you. Find out what other Men are earning. See how easily you can get started. Get the facts first hand either from
BRANCH OFFICE:
(Telephone: No. 23439). MANAGER,
SOHRAB HOUSE, 235, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
or
HEAD OFFICE: Messrs. K. C. PANDALAI AND CO., Kilpank, MADRAS.

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK.

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH, STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores etc. Its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash, it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples, in manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable.

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

HAIR KILLER

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Price each bottle Rs. 2 only.

N. B.—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to any one proving it as useless.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY.
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

FREE.

BONUS BY DRAWING

If you draw you get Rs. 500 at once.

If not, your money is safe with interest.

"You have to subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 per mensem."

Interim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted. See our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)

Enrol to-day or you may be Late for the Coming Chance

EARN AT YOUR LEISURE

Ladies and Gentlemen to note please

Agents Wanted—part-time—whole-time.

The Associated Company of India, Ltd.
40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

Yrly BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Ag. Agency and other particulars. Please apply.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

New York Cotton.

FEATURELESS SESSION.

New York, Dec. 14.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was dull and featureless. Traders adopting a waiting attitude. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 3 points and immediately declined on scattered selling and reached the low level of the day with January 5.6%. At this level there was some trade buying which resulted in a rise of 9 pts. during the first hour. Thus both high and low-levels were recorded during the first hour. During the remaining hours, there was no important price movement, but occasional selling wiped off the improvement and the market closed unchanged to a decline of 4 pts. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged and closed at 6.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady, and closed at a decline of 2 pts, which Spot Cotton prices were unaltered at 5.99c.

Fresh developments in the international financial situation particularly in Japan is causing anxiety and the constructive ideas find no favour. It is rather difficult to forecast the future trend of cotton prices as any attempt in this side amounts to predicting the future of world's economic situation. There is no knowing about the consequences of inflation by throwing off the gold standard. Well-known economists are confused as the present situation is not purely economic, but has much to do with politics. The countries which are on Gold Standard have raised their tariffs and debtor countries are unable to pay in Gold as they have none and tariff walls make it impossible to pay in May of commodities or services. There is no parallel of the present debacle and unless there is a joint move both by creditor and debtor countries, no good is expected. Under the circumstances grinding markets are likely to rule with occasional selling pressure or actual cotton. Of course, owing to present low level there is no possibility of any important Bear raid.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January highest 6.07 (10-38 a.m.)

New York January lowest 5.98 (10-06 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Japanese interests and Co-operative Association less inclined to buy spots."

"Unfavourable general conditions causing slacking demand. Think market will decline gradually."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cables: U. S. A. Mills consumption for November, 429,000 bales (against 462,000 for October). (Compared with 415,000 in 1930 and 542,000 in 1929).

Cotton Textiles Figures for November: Sales 96.9 per cent; Shipments 92.4 per cent of production; Stocks increase 6.9 per cent; Unfilled orders increase 3 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 14.

December	5.98 plus 01
January	5.99—01
March	6.18—
May	6.36—03
July	6.53—04
October	6.79—03
Middling Spot	6.15—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 14.

December	5.96—01
January	6.00—02
Middling Spot	5.99—

New York, Dec. 14.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	6.03
March	6.21
May	6.40

New York, Noon Call—

January	5.99
March	6.18
May	6.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 14.

Day's receipt at all U S Ports 31,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 14,000 bales

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 14.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Dec/Jon sellers £10-17-6

Linseed La Plata c i f (Hull) ton Dec sellers £9-0-0

Linseed Bombay (London) ton—Dec/Jan sellers £11-10-0

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 14.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Jan/April buyers 14/4 1/2

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—May/Aug paid and value 16

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb—

Spot sellers 3 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIQUIDATION OF NEAR MONTHS.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened easy at a decline of 9 to 10 points owing to further improvement in sterling cross-rate. After declining during the early part of the day, the market ruled dull, with only minor fluctuations. New York improved after opening and Liverpool advanced in sympathy. The liquidation of near deliveries was in evidence throughout the session. The South is inclined to offer more freely, and the prices of some qualities were easier. The market closed at a decline of 13 points for near months and 8 points for distant deliveries. Middling American Spot Cotton prices lost 16 points at 5.07d.

The East Indian Cotton Futures ring was easy and prices declined 13 points. Egyptian Cotton Futures were weak and eased off 14 to 11 points.

Smart decline of 61 to 45 points was recorded in Alexandria Cotton Futures on renewed selling pressure.

It was often said that there was scarcity of contracts in Liverpool but speculative purchases are being liquidated as the demand for actual cotton has decreased. There is better feeling about the stability of sterling. The bullish undertone of the market is becoming quiet and there are more sellers than buyers. South is offering freely and basis are becoming easier.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable:—

General selling in the Liverpool market on unsettled International finance.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant (5-4 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market bewildered by Sterling fluctuations and uncertainty of political outlook reparations debts; we believe higher prices likely eventually but uncertain as to immediate future."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	6.80
March	7.00
May	7.16
July	7.31
October	7.57
November	7.57
December	7.57
F G F Spot	7.10

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

	Closing.
BROACH	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.69
Fine (Good Staple)	4.81
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.93
OOMRA—	
Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.66
BENGAL—	
Good	4.26
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.36
Fine	4.46
Superfine	4.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

December 1931		4.73—13
January 1932	4.72	4.73—13
February 1932		4.72—11
March 1932	4.72	4.73—11
April 1932		4.73—11
May 1932	4.74	4.74—11
June 1932		4.76—10
July 1932	4.75	4.79—08
August 1932		4.80—08
September 1932		4.81—08
October 1932	4.80	4.83—08
November 1932		4.85—08
December 1932		4.88—07
Middling Spot		5.07—16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 14.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/4 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loans 4 3/4 per cent.

Banks Bills 3 months 5 7/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months 6 3/16 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3months 6 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 7/8 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 14.

T T London on Berlin	14.43
T T London on Amsterdam	8.50
T T London on Brussels	24.68
T T London on Madrid	40.75
T T London on Milan	67.12
T T London on Berne	17.62
T T London on Paris	87.62
T T London on Prague	115.50
T T London on New York (closing)	3.43⅛

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 14.

Copper Bratiers £52

Yellow metal £42

Soelter Hard Indian Brands £13 1/2

Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £9 1/8

Tin English Ingots £139 3/4

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

In sympathy with quiet advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 189 for Broach A|M. delivery and declined to Rs. 186|8 on nervous long liquidation influenced by depressing political news and clearing weather. There was absence of buying but prices rallied to Rs. 187|8 on scattered short covering. Private cables anticipated sterling cross rate to open at 3.45 dollars.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 2 points and in spite of further improvement in sterling cross-rate to 3.43, Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 pts.

Later on Sterling Cross rate was 3.46 and prices in the local market improved slightly and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Bengal D/J. 164/4
Oomra D/J. 190/12
Bengal March 160/4
Bengal March 164/4
Oomra March 176/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

December	114.80—0.20
March	119.10+0.60
June	126.10+1.40

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	183	179	175	171
M. G. Punjab	181	177	173	169
M. G. Oomra No. 3	205	201	197	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	217	213	209	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	211	207	203	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

121 G. Madhavji Asharwa 160
28 P. R. Vakharia Yeotmal 25 on
22 Do. Do. 215
75 Do. Wun 224
56 Do. Yeotmal 215
200 B. Lakhmidas Belanganj 235
101 R. Damji Bantva 168
67 Virji Ladha Manavadar 193 3/4
65 Do. Jalna 187

BROACH COTTON CROP

No Damage By Rain

Broach, Dec. 14.

Last night there was some drizzling rains about 0.5". It was a very cool night and frost was feared but owing to slight rainfall crop was saved from any damage. It is likely that the rain will benefit the crop by about 10,000 Bales. At present Broach crop gives a promise of fall 3½ lakhs of Bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	185	175
Bengal Fine	180	170
Bengal F.G.	175	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	180	170
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	175	165
Wardha-Hingt Fine	216	198
Nagpur Savner Fine	220	198
Yeotmal Fine	208	193
Arvi Fine	210	193
Amaroti Fine	206	193
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	205	193
Mukapur Fine	196	188
Khandesh Fine	196	186
Muthia F.G.	188	168
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		193
Jalna/Sallu F.G.G.S.		188
Burwah Sanavad Fine		193
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine		188
Broach Fine		192
Broach F.G.		181
Cambodia		282
Miraj/Sangli		215
Compta Good		222
Jinja		277
Busoga		287

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/11 Lowest Rs. 32/10/6 Closing Rs. 33/1

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/6 Lowest Rs. 32/5 Closing Rs. 32/11

RANGOON RICE.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

December	225	0	0
Feb./April	247	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 14.

Chartered Bank of India A China £11 1/2

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £104 1/2

P and O Banklnk Corporation £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent £83 3/4

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £72 3/4

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £99 3/4

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £39

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £42 1/2

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £49 1/2

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £53 3/4

War Loan 5 per cent £95 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £81 3/4

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Wheat May	4	9	6
Linseed May	6	5	6
Castorssed	6	10	6
Cotton Seed	3	15	0
Groundnuts	6	8	0
Linseed Ready	6	5	0
Wheat Spot	36	0	0
Mowraseed	5	11	0
Myrabolams	20	8	0
Poppyseed	8	12	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days.

		This year.
Khandesh	714	11,988
Central India	1,042	22,423
Barsi & Nagar	1,094	10,662
Hyderabad-Gaorani	401	2,326
Berar	1,202	38,710
Gerar	1,202	38,710
Central Provinces	270	13,039
Total Oomras	4,723	99,148
Dhollera	283	22,060
N.-W. Provinces	58	8,663
Rajputana	381	3,635
Sind-Punjab	334	21,324
Broach	141	7,674
Coompta & Dharwar		7,754
Westerns-Northerns	130	6,493
Cocanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		360
Persian		425
American		13,932
Egyptian & African	147	31,455
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	6,202	227,961

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

	Bales.	This year.
Europe		59,260
Japan & China	4,600	216443
Coast Ports		16,557
Up-country by Rail		43,792
Afloat in habour for for Europe, China and Japan		18,058
Total	4,600	354,110

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 497 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 14-12-31	5646000	6469000
Receipts Yesterday 14-12-31	31000	36000
Exports to date 14-12-31	3403000	3606000
Stock at Ports 11-12-31	4638000	4149000
Stock Interior Towns 11-12-31	2205000	1816000
Stock Liverpool 11-12-31	818000	917000
Visible Supply 11-12-31	9190000	8177000
Quantity in Sight 11-12-31	9016000	9457000
Quantity out of Sight 11-12-31	5025000	4369000

U. S. A. COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Decrease In November.

The Census Bureau in its monthly report states that U. S. A. mills consumed 429,000 bales during November against 462,000 bales during the previous month. Thus there is a decrease of 33000 bales consumption during November. However, the statistical situation of cloth does not show any important accumulation of stocks. Unfilled orders with spinners compared with the end of October show an increase of 3 per cent. November consumption of U. S. A. mills in previous seasons read as under:

Season	Bales.
1931-32	429,000
1930-31	415,000
1929-30	544,000
1928-29	611,000
1927-28	626,000
1926-27	584,000

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine. During the month of November 30,868 tons of ore were mined. 26,800 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,984 tons of Leady Concentrates.

13,149 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 1,498 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,887 tons Hard Lead of treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were: —

5,880 tons Refined Lead

470,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,550 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 8.8 ounces of Silver, 6.7 per cent Lead, 52.2 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,286 tons Copper Ore.

75 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 312 tons Speiss were also produced.

Share Market

FURTHER DECLINE

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The share market opened lower and declined further on heavy long liquidation on reports that Gandhiji in an interview declared that the R.T.C. has failed and the policy of repression adopted by the Government would drive the country in Civil Disobedience movement. This news unnerved bull operators and hurriedly liquidated their speculative holdings. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 623/12 and declining to Rs. 613/12 recovered to Rs. 616/4 on short covering. Fazul shares eased off to Rs. 290/ when sellers and cover-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 623; 18; 20; 14; 16

Century 193; 90; 97; 87; 86; 87

Colaba 62

Crescent 45

Fazul 297; 90; 92

Indore 313; 6-14

Madhowji 10

Nagpur 257; 53; 50-14

New Great 116; 12

Pearl 161; 63; 58; 60; 58

Simplex 42; 40; 41

Swadeshi 203; 197

Burma 307; 6; 5; 7; 4

Hydro 111-14; 10-15

Tram 101

Def. 300 N.

Ord. 23-6; 21-14; 22-2; 21.4; ; 8; 6

Bundi 13-2; 13

Indian 145; 41

Katni Ord. 138

Alcock 83; N.

ing rallied prices to Rs. 292/8. Century and New Great shares also declined. Bombay Burma shares were depressed to Rs. 20/14 and closed at Rs. 21/6. Tata Powers were offered at Rs. 106/4 and Andhra shares were done at Rs. 630/. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 110/10. The weakners even extended to Cement group where Indian Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 141/ /mperial Bank shares fetched Rs. 853/4.

The technical situation of the market has improved owing to long liquidation and it is understood that there is nothing in Mahatmaji's statement indicating immediate renewal of Civil Disobedience movement. We hesitate to follow the decline and prefer to await developments.

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4.0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bombay Dyeing	616/4
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	187/8
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	251/14
100 Colaba	62/8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	45
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	292/8
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	86/4
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	306/14
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	8
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	95
250 Laxmi	682/8
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	112/8
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	158/12
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	41/4
100 Swan	67/8
100 Swadeshi	197/8
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	580
BANKS	
100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13/12
£10-5 Estern	58
500 Imperial	856/4
500-125 Imperial Cont	212/8
100-50 India	75
5 Union	3/2/3
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	141/4
100 Katni Ins P.	100
100 Katni Ind. P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	133/2
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/3
100 Shahabad	158/12
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14/10
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	983/12
1000 Andhra Val.	930
50 Bom. Tram P.	61/12
50 Bombay Tram.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro P.	100/10
100 Tata Hydro	110/15
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	406/4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	667/8
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Gujrat	41/4
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	583/12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12/2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108/12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45/4
30 Tata Steel D.	305
75 Tata Steel	21/6
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	161/14
50 Bombay Telephone	41/12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/10/6
125 Burm Burma Old	304/6
50 Bom. Burma New	115/10
100 Ind. Bleaching	127/8
15 Scindia	5/14
3½ per cent Government Pa per	51/14
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	90/4

Heavy Purchases Of American Cotton By Japan.

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND DEPENDS UPON PARITY.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have made the following remarks in their report dated 15th instant about the cotton situation:—

From the point of view of cotton markets, one of the principal differences between Britain's divorcement from Gold and the embargo placed on the export of that metal by Japan lies in the fact that the latter event has been long anticipated. Cotton shipments from U.S. ports to Japan last week totalled 77,000 bales against 18,000 for the corresponding week last year and for the season to date 796,000 bales against 408,000 in 1930. In addition, our correspondents in America have for some months advised us that Japanese interests have been very heavy buyers of cotton in the belt and large quantities of this cotton have not yet been shipped. One of the results of depreciation of currency in terms of gold is, of course, the stimulus given to the export section of the Textile Industry but whereas Lancashire did not to any extent buy cotton in anticipation of divorcement from Gold. Japanese Spinners hove bought heavily. Consequently the immediate effect of the embargo will, in all probability be a complete cessation of cotton buying in America by Japanese Houses. The same would have happened in India had our market been on a parity which hitherto had allowed the Far East to buy but with suitable American cotton quoted under Oomras there could be no question of business in any volume for Indian cotton.

In due course, increased export activity will result in Japanese Spinners again reequirig cotton but, at thot time, the question as to whether Indians or Americans are bought will depend entirely on parity, and Indian markets, even from the point of view of Italy and France who ore still on Gold, are much too dear."

A SUDDEN DIVORCEMENT.

With regard to the remark "Lancashire did not, to any extent, buy cotton in anticipotion of divorcement of gold" it may be mentioned that Liverpool always maintains a fairly large stock of American cotton, and nobody perhaps in the world dreamt about the sudden divorcement of sterling from the gold standard.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The bullion market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Opening Sterling Cross rate being 3.48 prices eased off a little but again improved on subsequent weakness in Sterling to 3.46. Rates in the evening were as under:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	28 13 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	62 14 0
Mint Gold 2nd „	28 13 6
Silver Ready	62 8 0
Silver 1st Settlement	62 10 0
Silver Second Settle-	
Silver Tejimandi Magsar	2 4 0
Silver Tejimandi Posh	3 12 0
Gold Tejimandi Magsar	1 0 0
Gold Tejimandi Posh	1 8 0

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

The balance sheet of the Yokohama Specie Bank as of the 30th June 1931 shows total assets and liabilities of Yen 1,037,927,310 or about 135 crores of rupees at the gold parity of the rupee. This shows a fall of nearly 98 million yen from the 1930 position due to to trade depression. A comparison shows an increase of 3½ million in the Reserve Fund and about 1½ million yen in note circulation. Deposits have fallen by 57½ million yen and bills by 4 million yen. Bills discounted show a decline of 46 million yen and dues to the bank are down by about 47 million yen. The profit for the half year of 5.4 million yen compares unfavourably with last year's 7.1 million yen. This was to be expected, of course, in the circumstance.

TREASURY BILL MATURITIES.

	Rs.
Dec. 16-21	1,21,25,000
17-22	6,50,000
18	58,25,000
19	18,25,000
20	39,75,000
24-29	15,75,000
25	32,25,000
26	22,75,000
26-28	39,00,000
27	27,50,000
30 to Jan. 5	80,75,000
Jan. 1-6	39,50,000
2	1,00,50,000
3	16,75,000
7	51,75,000
7-12	1,67,25,000
9	66,00,000
8-13	24,00,000
16	35,00,000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 15.

B. C. RATE—

T. T. 1/6 1/32

D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec. Jan.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4

Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 Dec. Jan.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—

T. T. 338

Banks Selling T T 387

Banks Buying T T 378

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 648

Banks Buying D D 686

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 63 3/4

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 160 Nominal.

Banks Buying 60 Days 142

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 97 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 130

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 64

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.45 14th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 15th inst.

Japan/London 2/3 14th inst.

London/Paris 87.00 14th inst.

London/Belgium 24.50 14th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.50 14th inst.

London/Italy 67.00 14th inst.

London/Berlin 14.45 14th inst.

London/Holland 8.50 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £6/2/9 12th inst. £5/18/9 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 1/16 12th inst. 19 13/16 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 30 12th inst. 30 7/8 14th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 12th inst. 5 7/8 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 12th inst. 6 3/16 per cent 14th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.

Money:—Call 5½ per cent.

3 mos 6 per cent.

6 mos 5½ per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

DR. EHRENFEST ARRESTED

Alleged Cheating And Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Lisbon.—Doctor Federick Ehrenfest, ex-Director of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt has been arrested at Lisbon at the request of the Austrian Government.

Dr. Ehrenfest has been recently living in various countries outside Austria. He was summoned last month to appear before the Viennese Court on charges, it is reported, connected with the issue of cheques uncovered by the funds and fradulent bankruptcy.—Reuter.

HELLS ANGELS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1551.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
18

SARDAR OPENS WOMEN'S CENTRAL CAMP.

Nucleus Of A Great Country-wide Activity.

"TRAINED WOMEN VOLUNTEERS WILL ENHANCE INDIA'S PRESTIGE IN WORLD."

"EVERY INDIAN OUGHT TO BE A TRAINED SOLDIER."

—*PT. JAWAHARLAL.*

Amid tense political atmosphere made tenser still by the news about the promulgation of the U.P. Ordinance, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, formally opened the Women's Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal on Tuesday morning, at the Shinghani's Bungalow, near King's Circle, Matunga. There was a large gathering of distinguished Congressmen and women present to witness the function. This camp is the first of its kind in India and it forms an important part of the scheme of the volunteer reorganisation.

The premises secured for the location of the camp are wonderfully suited to the requirements. 43 cadets from various provinces have joined duties, and a few more are expected to join very soon. Among those present were: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Jamnalalji Bajaj, Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Sardar's daughter Maniben, Mrs. Goshespben Captain, Mrs. Perinben Captain, Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. S.A. Brelvi, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mrs Lilavati Munshi, Sjt. Velji Lakhamsey, Sjt. Virchand Panachand, Sjt. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Miss Safia Somji, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Sjt. Abidali Jafferbhoy (first public appearance after operation on his leg), Sjt. G. N. Desai, Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, Sjt. G.V. Kapadia, Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas and Sjt. Umashankar Dixit.

The proceedings began with the welcome songs recited by the Bombay Sevikas.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Member-in-Charge of the Ladies Organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal, then welcomed Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the other guests on behalf of the Women's Central Training Camp. She expressed the hope that this would be an occasion for the beginning of a pioneer movement which would be of immense glory to the country. She requested the Sardar to declare the Camp open.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel hoisted the National Tri-colour Flag according to the ceremonial of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

In declaring the Camp open, he said: "This is the most important day in the history of our political struggle. We are to-day making a beginning of a great movement which is full of immense potentialities. It is only a few months back that the Working Committee of the Congress gave the Hindustani Seva Dal into the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has been sparing no efforts in re-organising the Dal, and make its work more effetive and better organised. This has been done so that the Congress could exercise a proper and effective control over its volunteer organisation. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has been put in charge of the Organisation of Sainikas. She and Miss Safia Somjee toured the country for about two months and did lot of constructive organising work. You all know that their tour has created a wide awakening throughout the country. You have before you 43 cadets coming from different provinces. After taking training here, they will go to their respective provinces, open similar camps there and train their sisters in hundreds and thousands.

A NUCLEUS.

This Camp is intended to be the nucleus for this great, country-wide activity. We shall pray to God that this venture of ours will be crowned with success. Social conditions in India are very much different from those existing in other countries, and the free participation of our women in a movement like this is not so easy as some of us might be thinking. But since the last War things have immensely changed in our country as well. Our sisters have, by their immense sacrifices, courage and bravery left the whole world wondering as to the capabilities of Indian womanhood. We were proud of our sisters; we are prouder today on account of their supreme sacrifices. I am confident that those who take training here will enhance India's prestige in the world."

GO ON WITH WORK FEARLESSLY.

Referring to the rapidly changing political situation in the country, Sardar significantly observed, that he was not sure whether the Camp would see the end of its programme. He did not know what would happen the next day. Perhaps these cadets would be compelled to rush back to their provinces owing to the changed political situation there. He was not sure what the Government would do about this Camp. As it was, Government was afraid of even their shadow. Concluding, he said: "Whatever the Government may do, we must proceed with our work without fear and unmindful of the consequences."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was given a rousing ovation on rising to speak. He began by thanking the President on behalf of the Seva Dal. The Dal, he said, was only a branch of the Congress organisation. The Volunteers of the Dal were the soldiers of the Congress, and it was for the President to command them. It was, however, a matter for gratification that the President had personally come to bless their efforts. They all knew what an excellent part the women of India had played during the last war. There were very few of them trained then. It was the inextinguishable fire of patriotism which supplied the energy and the driving force in their wonderful sacrifices. To be a soldier, they must have the spirit of a soldier and not merely his drill. However the training was necessary for better discipline and organisation. Seva Dal was an army of artificial and mercenary soldiers. Their war was of a different kind and mere artificial methods would not carry them an inch forward. hey had not yet seen the last of the war. They had fought the last war but a new war was almost on them again.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

They had no more time to lose in re-organising their forces Things were happening at a terrific speed in the country. In a national War, there was no question of either sex or community. Whoever was born in the country ought to be and was a soldier. In the last campaign there was not not more than 5,000 trained volunteers but the soldiers who fought the war could be counted by lakhs. The camp that they were opening was merely an ideal or rather a nucleus which would serve as an inspirer to the whole volunteer organisation. Like the President, he was not also sure, if they would really reach the end of the camp. Very soon they would be compelled to go to the other camp which was a bigger camp and perhaps in that direction their steps ought to move in the near future. When the time to go to that camp came, they should remember the vow they had taken as soldiers of their country under the Tri-coloured Flag.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, who is seen addressing the meeting, opened on Tuesday morning, the Women's Central Training Camp, at Ghatkoper, in the presence of a huge gathering.

MR. CHURCHILL PROGRESSES.

"Hurrying To Keep Appointment."

DRIVER EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

(Special Cable). LONDON. Dec. 14.

New York.—Mr. Winston Churchill's injuries are not serious, and he is expected to leave the hospital to-day. Exonerating the motor driver from blame Mr. Churchill explained that he was hurrying to keep an appointment and "joywalked" in the Fifth Avenue against traffic signals.

Mr. Churchill's progress is reported to be favourable and there is no sign of pleural haemorrage.

An earlier message had stated that Mr. Winston Churchill has developed "uncomplicated pleurisy."

UNABLE TO DO ACTIVE WORK FOR WEEKS.

Doctors announce that Mr. Churchill, anyhow, will be unable to do any active work for several weeks. He has sustained a severe shock and concussion, many bruises on right arm, chest and legs, and wounds on soft tissues of the forehead and nose.

Although pleural haemorrhage is now thought improbable the definite results of X-rays examination will not be known for some hours. The dinner jacket which Mr. Churchill was wearing at the time of the accident was torn and covered with blood, the leg of trousers torn to tatters and the shoe ripped off the foot. Mrs. Churchill spent last night by her husband's bedside.

EMERGENCY CUTS IN MADRAS.

Saving Of About 39 Lakhs.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Government has issued a press communique explaining the financial position and emergency cuts in the pay of Government servants. It is calculated that the final effect of all the cuts will be saving of about 39 lakhs in the full year and if it remains in force until March 1933 it will, on present calculations, reduce the current years revenue deficit to about 28 lakhs and possibly leave a small surplus of revenue over expenditure at the end of the next financial year.

As previously announced H. E. the Governor, the Executive Councillors, Ministers, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Madras High Court have agreed to a voluntary surrender of ten per cent of their salaries while a similar cut has been enforced in the salaries of provincial and subordinate services employees drawing above Rs. 40 and in the case of police officials above Rs 200—A. P.

Nagpur University Vice-Chancellorship Dispute.

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

In connection with the recent election of Mr. Bhawani Shanker Myogi as Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University, an objection having been raised, confirmation of the election by the Chancellor has been postponed until the University Court meets on January 8 next—A. P.

INDIA GOVT.'S "NO" TO MARTIAL LAW DEMAND.

Who Will Bear Costs?

History Behind Promulgation Of New Bengal Ordinance.

The Delhi correspondent of "Liberty" Calcutta, wires to that paper under date December 10:—

The joint responsibility of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council in the matter of initiating the policy of the Government of India is a myth. The latest instance is furnished by the manner in which the new Bengal Ordinance has been promulgated.

I have the authority of a very reliable source to state that after the Home Department of the Government of India had matured their plan and worked out the details of it they sprang it as a surprise upon the other members of the Cabinet when they were asked to endorse it. Some Indian members of the Cabinet made spirited protests and in the case of one member talk of resignation was in the air for some days at the capital. But all opposition was brushed aside.

There are rumours in well-informed circles that the Secretary of State wants to have absolutely free hand in handling the Indian situation for some time.

ON VERGE OF REVOLUTION?

The Home Department of the Government of India, however, I heard, only acted as a mere conduit pipe in giving effect to the Bengal Government's dictation. The Home Secretary who rushed to Calcutta readily accepted whatever he was told at the Bengal Secretariat and reported to his Chief about the existence of a very serious state of things in Bengal. It was reported to Delhi, I am told, that Chittagong was on the verge of revolution. It was represented, the situation was more serious than what obtained in the disturbed areas of Burma. Unless it was instantly checked it was likely to spead over to the other districts. The condition in about a dozen other districts was only less serious.

WANTED MARTIAL LAW.

The preventive measures asked for were more drastic than what have been ultimately given effect to. Nothing less than a full measure of martial law was what was demanded, but on consideration of cost the proposal was watered down to a certain extent, the area being curtailed and the power of the court-martial being vested in the Special Tribunal.

There was a proposal for sending persons who are supposed to be leaders of revolutionaries and are now under detention, to some penal settlement, but owing to the protest of an English member of the Cabinet it was dropped. Some detenus are now being sent outside Bengal.

All indications point out that there will be resolute government for some time at least and the support of a section of the Moslem Community has been bargained for the matter.

MOULANA A. M. BADAUNI DEAD.

President Of Central Khilafat Committee.

LUCKNOW, Dec 14.

Moulana Abdul Majid Badaunl, a leading Muslim theologian and a prominent member of All-India Muslim Conference died suddenly of heart-failure this morning here at the residenre of Raja Salempur. His body is being taken to Badaun for burial.—A.P.

(The Maulana was the the President of the Central Khilafat Committee).

SIR S. JACKSON ON BRITISH TRADING.

"Bengal Badly Served In Financial Settlement.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

In opening the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Sir Stanley Jackson said that the roots of British trading had gone deep down into the soil of India. The magnificent tree which stood to-day sound and strong without any sign of decay or corruption could only have attained its wonderful proportions through stimulation of British enterprise and fostering of traditional British fair dealing and integrity. Who would venture to try to uproot it.

"BENGAL BADLY SERVED"

With regard to Provincial finance, he said that in Bengal they felt that they had been badly served in the financial settlement which deprived them of the tax on incomes. He hoped that he would receive a unanimous scpport when he said that the Province expected that when the income-tax policy was reviewed it would be on "a participatory as well as on a contributory basis".—A. P.

BROACH CELEBRATES BABU GANU DAY.

"Boycott Foreign Cloth Completely."

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Dec. 13.

A public meeting was held on 12th December to celebrate the anniversary of the martyr Babu Genu, when Sjt. Chhotalal Purani dwelt at length on the quality and need of self-sacrifice and exhorted the youths of the town to take up a campaign of Swadeshi in the District of Broach. He was followed by Sjt. Motilal Vin, the President of the Broach Taluka Samiti, who very feelingly told the audience that the spirit of Babu Genu will not rest in peace till his mission of boycotting foreign cloth was not fulfilled. He asked every nationalist minded man and woman to do away with all foreign cloth at once. The meeting ended with singing the national song.

Every Sunday morning at 7-30 a.m. flag saluting ceremony is performed in different localities of the city. Even children take enthusiastic part in these functions and organize Prabhat Feris to attend the ceremony.

More Nominations For Corporation!

—:o:—

CITY FATHERS' DEBATE ON PROTEST RESOLUTION

SIR VASANTRAO GOES AT CONGRESS AND DEFENDS NOMINATIONS

The work of the Municipal Corporation on Monday was carried on amidst a very poor attendance of the Councillors and a few items were disposed of without much discussion. At the fag end of the day, an item gave a fair promise of interest and lively discussion but it was postponed till Thursday next for want of time.

The House agreed with the following resolutions moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas:

PLEA FOR UNIFORM WATER-RATE.

That the attention of the Standing Committee be invited to Standing Committee Resolution No. 11584 of the 26th March 1930, on the subject of the rules for the supply of water by meter measurement and it be requested to report early as to the reasons for fixing different rate for the supply of water to Bombay Port Trust, B.B. & C.I. Railway and other bodies and also to report whether it is not advisable to fix a uniform rate of Re. 1 (one) for 1,000 gallons of water."

That the Commissioner be requested to submit a list of those in the Municipal service who draw Rs. 200 and above, and who have completed, and also of those who will complete, 30 years' service before the close of the current financial year and (2) the savings that will be effected in case their services are dispensed with.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR MENIAL STAFF?

That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report as to the desirability of making it obligatory on the menial staff, both permanent and temporary, including the halalkhores and sweepers Fund.

WHY FREE QUARTERS?

The following resolution of Mr. V. S. Velinkar was also carried:

That the Commissioner be requested to report as to how many Municipal Officers and Servants of different grades there are at present who are provided with free quarters, and the desirability of charging reasonable rents not exceeding 10 per cent of their salaries to those among them who are drawing over Rs. 100 per mensem.

DO AWAY WITH NOMINATIONS.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe then moved that while thanking Government for complying with the Corporation's wishes regarding the distribution of the ten co-opted seats, enters an emphatic protest against the Government's deliberate action of increasing their nominations by four additional seats in face of Corporation's determined opinion and demand for doing away with nominations altogether.

Mr. V. S. Velinkar seconded the proposition.

CHAMPION OF NOMINATIONS

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar opposed the resolution and said the assurance of the National Congress to safeguard the interests of the minority was only a name as was seen by the nominations issued of the Congress candidates for the next municipal elections. In that, the claims of the minorities were entirely ignored and he was sorry to see that there was only one Parsi candidate and even Dr. Choksey, a staunch supporter of the Congress was alst left out. It was thus necessary for the Government to have nominations so that they might safeguard the claim of the minorities.

At this stage the debate was adjourned till Thursday next.

SIRDAR KISHAN SINGH'S CONVICTION.

Bombay Sikhs' Protest Meeting.

To protest against the conviction and sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Sirdar Kishan Singh, meeting of the Sikhs was held under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association at its hall on Sunday. Sirdar Jamiat Singh presided.

The president in his speech referred in moving terms, to the great services which the Sirdar had rendered to the freedom's cause for India. He said that when to utter a single word about "Swaraj" was considered as a crime Sirdar Kishan Singh was working with the late Lala Lajpat Rai from 1907 and which resulted in his imprisonment several times. The younger brother of the Sirdar, Sirdar Ajit Singh was deported and is still in exile. At the last Congress session at Karachi, immediately after his son Bhagat Singh's execution, Sirdar Kishan Singh by his simple talks and fatherly love won the hearts of the youth of India.

NOT RELEASED UNDER DELHI PACT.

Sirdar Jamiat Sing further explained that the case for which Sirdar Kishan Singh has been senteneed was going on in the Court of the City Magistrate, Ludhiana for more than a year and it ought to have been withdrawn under Gandhi-Irwin settlement but the Government did not do so.

After several speakers had eulogised the services of the Sirdar, it was resolved to convey congratulations of the Bombay Sikhs to Sirdar Kultar Singh and his brothers on their father's conviction.

SQUASH ROCKETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Amir Bey (Egyptian) Becomes Champion.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the Bath Club Squash Rackets championship final Amir Bey (Egypt) defeated W. Macpherson 9/7 9/6 4/9 5/9 9/0. Bey was favourite this year and is the first overseas competitor to win the title.—Reuter.

Claim Against Dr. Bergius Dismissed.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Stockholm.—German Professor, Doctor Bergius will retain his share of this year's Nobel Prize for Chemistry, as the sensational claim made by Captain Bjoerglund that Dr. Bergiuss' share be sequestrated has been rejected by the Court of first instance. Dr. Bergius has now left for Germany with his share of the prize.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Reception Committee Resolution

(From our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League which commences sitting here on the 26th inst. has passed the following resolution:—

"In the opinion of the Committee, the letter of Maulana Ahmed Sayed adds to Sir Mohd Yakub, Hony. Secretary of the League and remarks of the editor of "All Jamiat" as published at 16th instant are regrettable. The meeting consider them injurious to Muslim solidarity and homogenous interests of the community as in their opinion, the letter of Maulana Ahmed Sayeed was a veiled attempt to make the Delhi Session of the League unsuccessful."

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.